MADRAS INFORMATION

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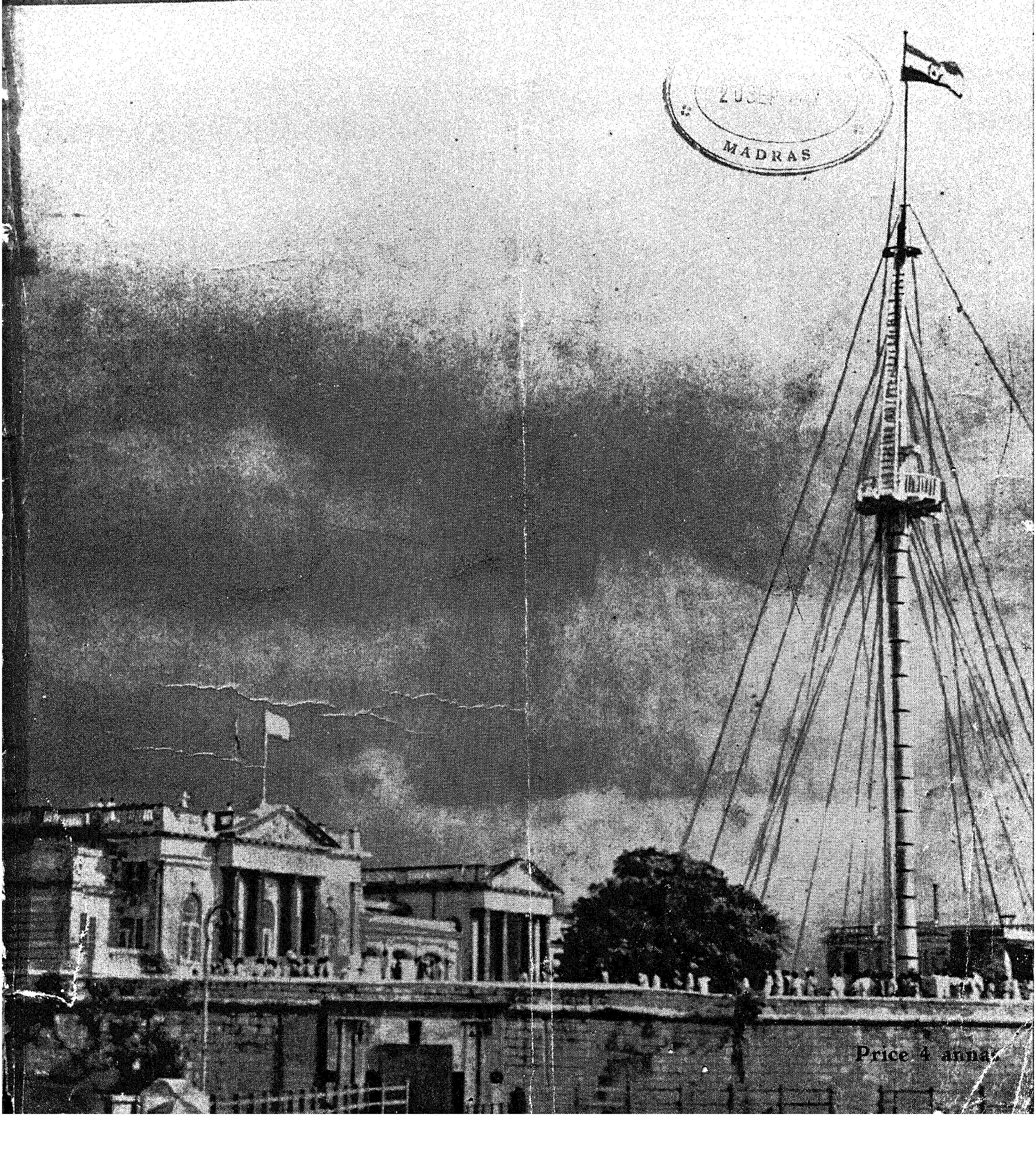

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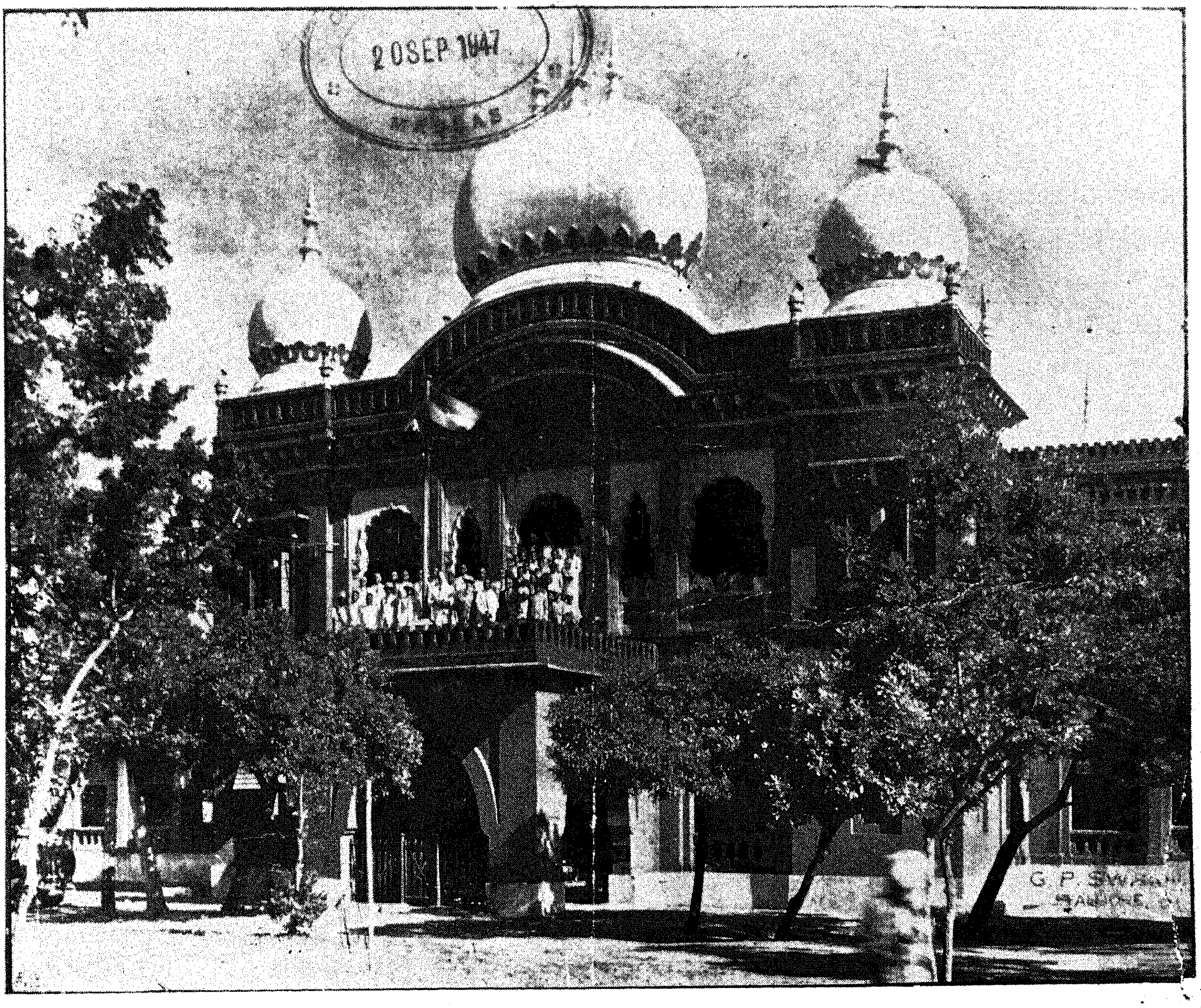

Independence Day celebration of the Tanjore Collectorate Recreation Club—15th August 1947

Madras Information

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Vol. I, No. 20 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" September 13, 1947

Editorial

SURRENDER ALL SURPLUS STOCKS!

With the realization that the food situation in the Province has become distinctly grave, owing to depleted stocks, the Government of Madras have decided on an intensive procurement drive to secure, if possible, all the available surplus foodgrains in the Province. Ministers have gone on tours to various districts to make personal appeals to landholders and other producers to deliver their stocks in the interests of the common good, and the Prime Minister has addressed a personal appeal to members of the Legislature in an effort to enlist their co-operation in the procurement drive forgetting, in the face of an over-all food crisis, their group or party differences and utilizing their local influence. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and other procurement officials in the districts are exerting themselves to intensify procurement. A combined and co-ordinated drive like the one undertaken now is bound to yield results and if it does, and only if it does, will we be able to overcome the crisis that looms ahead.

It has often been explained, and the explanation bears repetition, that the critical situation the Province is confronted with can be rendered easy and untoward consequences incidental to food shortage obviated mainly by local efforts and by the assertion of good sense and fellow-feeling among the producers in the Province. The prospects of extraneous assistance are likely to be meagre, even if they may not be altogether nil, and the Government of India have published figures of anticipated foreign imports of rice and wheat which indicate that practically nothing can be expected from outside India till the middle of October, if even then, and even when the expected supplies are received from Australia, U.S.A. and Burma, it is not known how much will be available for allocation to Madras. From all accounts, it appears, however, that within the Province itself there are considerable stocks of paddy and millets, which have not been delivered so far for one reason or the other. And that it is not a mere conjecture either is clear from the deliveries or promises of deliveries that have followed Ministers' appeals in some places. Should not, then, the producers who thus have surplus stocks come forward of their own account and offer to surrender those surpluses willingly and voluntarily and thus acquire the merit of having helped their less fortunate fellow-beings, whose food supply depends entirely upon the maintenance of the official rationing system in tact, and at the same time help Government to ensure that there is no breakdown of that system?

The Government have had advices from various quarters suggesting resort to force and coercion to secure surrender of stocks held by big producers. But so far they have not heeded these advices, relying more on the methods of persuasion and appeal on the one hand and on the efforts of the procurement staff to secure releases by personal approach and by resorting to the usual processes on the other. On the whole, the latter is the right method of approach at a time when the need is to get as much as possible within the shortest possible period and with the goodwill and co-operation of the people concerned. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that producers should realize their duty in the existing situation and reciprocate by voluntary offers of surplus paddy. They will thus set an example which will be appreciated.

If the procurement drive undertaken at present yields the desired fruit and if it is demonstrated that the Province, by voluntary sacrifice and voluntary endeavour, is in a position to meet the major part of

MAIN FEATURES

(1) **Editorial.**

(2) **Press Notes.**

(3) **Procurement Drive.**

(4) **Labour Situation.**

(5) **Nationalization: Electric Supply. Road Transport.**

(6) **Fight against Tuberculosis.**

(7) **Local Administration.**

her food requirements from her own internal resources, it may prove a vital argument in support of the Provincial Government's efforts to induce the Government of India to give them a somewhat free hand in the determination of policy with regard to the prices to be paid for local produce. It is now well-known that one of the factors standing in the way of willing co-operation by producers in procurement work is the price factor, and that one of the impediments in the way of the Government of Madras remedying this defect by offering a somewhat higher price for local produce, if such an increase is justified on expert investigation of all relevant considerations, is the reluctance of the Government of India to permit a departure from the all-India price policy. Spokesmen of the Government of India's Food Department have often asserted that provincial procurement is not satisfactory. Being a deficit Province, and therefore, dependent on the Centre for a portion of her food supplies, Madras has to accept the Centre's direction in this respect and fall into line. But with internal self-sufficiency more or less assured, the Madras Government will be in a better position to ask the Centre for a free hand than they have at present in fixing prices, etc., in conformity with local conditions and needs.

From the immediate as well as the long range point of view, therefore, the producers of paddy in the Province should respond unreservedly to the call of humanity as well as the call of necessity. Such response will contribute immediately to an improvement in the food situation and prevent a breakdown of the rationing system and in the long run, it will provide an effective argument for the Government to approach the Government of India, if need be, to release them from the obligation to adhere to the all-India price schedule as a reward for the sacrifices Madras producers have made at a time of real crisis.

Madras Government Press Notes

Food and Clothing

Decontrol of oilcakes except groundnut cake

The supply of groundnut cake in the Province has always been limited and not enough to manure even one-tenth of the area under paddy and the supply this season is still less owing to an appreciable fall in production. It is therefore advisable for ryots to go in for other kinds of oil-cake like castor, pungam, safflower, etc., to supplement groundnut cake. In order to enable ryots to purchase their requirements of these cakes and move them without difficulty, the Government have instructed the Director of Agriculture to de-control the price and inter-district movement within the Province of all oil-cakes except groundnut cake. Manure mixing firms are also advised to obtain and use these cakes for their mixtures. If necessary, they can obtain their requirements from outside the Province through trade channels. The Government hope that this de-control will benefit the ryots. If, however, it is found that it is taken advantage of for profiteering and blackmarketing, the Government will be obliged to consider re-imposition of control.

Bonus to Ryots

According to the announcement made by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on 16th July 1947, bonus is payable in September 1947 only in regard to the deliveries of paddy or rice effected during the first half-year ending 30th June 1947 (i.e. from 1st January 1947 to the end of 30th June 1947). The Government have since ordered that the bonus scheme should run from 1st December 1946 to 31st October 1947 instead of from 1st January 1947 till 31st December 1947 as originally ordered. The first spell of the bonus period will therefore be from 1st December 1946 till 30th June 1947. As originally ordered, the bonus to all producers who have delivered paddy or rice during this period (i.e. from 1st December 1946 to 30th June 1947) will be assessed and paid from September onwards.

The stock position of foodgrains in this Province is deteriorating. Very little help can be expected from outside and the Province has therefore to depend mainly on her own resources to stave off the famine which is threatening her. The Government, therefore, make an earnest appeal to all producers, big and small, to surrender all their surpluses to the procuring agents immediately. As an incentive Government have ordered that the cash part of the bonus for deliveries made between 1st July 1947 and 15th August 1947 should be paid immediately instead of in March 1948 provided the producers deliver some quantity of paddy or rice to the authorized agents between 15th August 1947 and 30th September 1947. In addition to this, the producers will also be paid immediately the cash bonus due on the quantities of paddy or rice already delivered by them between 1st July 1947 and 15th August 1947 for which they could normally expect payment only in March next. Thus, in other words, any producer who delivers any quantity of paddy or rice between 15th August 1947 and 30th September 1947 will be paid the cash part of the bonus, immediately for deliveries made by him since 1st December 1946.

All producers are hereby exhorted to take full advantage of this concession by offering their paddy and rice immediately, willingly and unreservedly. They are also requested to apply to the Supply Officers for the bonus, viz., the District Supply Officer in the case of A Class producers, the Taluk Supply Officer in the case of B class producers and the Firka Supply Officer in the case of C class producers as already announced by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on 16th July 1947. On receipt of the applications, arrangements will be made to distribute the bonus immediately.

Bonus for Producers

The Government recently announced a Bonus Scheme according to which bonus at the rate of Re. 1 per imperial maund will be paid to the producers for the paddy delivered by them during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1947. Representations have since been made to the Government by several persons belonging to different

districts suggesting that effect should be given to the Bonus Scheme from 1st December 1946 instead of from 1st January 1947 so that the producers who delivered their paddy in December 1946 might also get the benefit of the bonus. It has been argued in these representations that since the producers who delivered their paddy up to the end of November 1946 were paid a bonus under the bonus scheme which was then in force and those who delivered their stocks after 1st January 1947 will also be paid bonus under the present scheme, it is not fair to deny the benefit of the bonus to the producers who gave up their surplus during December 1946 immediately after the harvest. This suggestion was viewed with favour by the Provincial Food Advisory Board at its meeting on 11th August 1947. The Government have accepted this suggestion and have accordingly issued orders directing that the bonus period be changed to run from 1st December 1946 to 31st October 1947 instead of from 1st January 1947 to 31st December 1947. This modification in the last date of applicability of the present scheme is made so that the end of the bonus scheme may coincide with the close of the current Kharif year, after which any revised set of prices which may be decided on by the Government for the next Kharif year will come into force.

Education

B.A. Classes in Muslim College

Representations have been received that it will cause great hardship if the B.A. Classes in the Government Muslim College for Women are to be closed in the middle of the year. Certain general representations have also been received that these classes may not be closed now and that the strength in these classes may improve in the coming years. The present strength in the Junior B.A. and Senior B.A. Classes is 1 Muslim amd 8 non-Muslims and 2 Muslims and 3 non-Muslims respectively, making up a total of 14 girls of whom three only are Muslims. If the staff and posts sanctioned for the B.A. Classes are abolished, the savings that will accrue to Government will be Rs. 24,816 excluding dearness allowance. The Government still feel that to spend Rs. 24,816 on such a small number and for only three Muslim girls, is not economical. In view of the above representations and more strength being promised, the Government are issuing orders keeping on those classes. Their further continuance must depend upon their adequate strength in the future.

Development

Co-operative Conference

The Government propose to convene a Co-operative Conference at Madras on the 12th and 13th September 1947 for evolving an integrated plan for the promotion of the Co-operative movement in the Province. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be the Secretary to the Conference which is expected to be attended by prominent co-operators from all over the Province.

Harijan Uplift Committees

In the Press Release, dated 24th June 1947, it was mentioned that the District Advisory Committees for the Amelioration of the conditions of the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department would be known as "District Harijan Uplift Advisory Committees." The Government have since altered this designation and the committees have now been renamed "District Harijan Welfare Committees." These committees will ordinarily consist of not more than six non-official members and the Collector of the district will be the chairman. In the case of Vizagapatam district, the committee will consist of eight non-official members. The term of office of non-official members of the Committees will be three years. The non-official members of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee will function as additional members of the District Harijan Welfare Committees of the districts to which they belong.

An Industrial Dispute

A dispute arose between the workers and management of the City Motor Service, Limited, Madras, in respect of the dismissal of certain workers for striking work on 31st March 1947. As the parties were unable to arrive at an amicable settlement the dispute was referred for adjudication. During the enquiry, the parties composed their differences and on the request of both parties, the Industrial Tribunal has passed a compromise award. According to the terms of the award, twenty-seven of the dismissed workers will be reinstated on their expressing regret for their absence from duty on 31st March 1947 and three other workers, who expressed regret before the Tribunal on 11th August 1947, should be reinstated from that date. The management has also promised to consider the claims of fourteen workers for payment of bonus on the merits of each case.

Provincial Fodder Committee

The Government have increased the number of non-official members of the Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee from three to twelve and have appointed the following to be members of the Committee for a period of three years :—

1. Dr. Nangana Gowd (Bellary).
2. Sri Vengayil Raghavan Nainar, B.A., Bar.-at-Law (Malabar).
3. Sri N. Giriappa Gowder (The Nilgiris).
4. Sri Diwan Bahadur C. Tadulinga Mudaliyar (Madras).
5. Sri Pidatala Ranga Reddi, Giddalur, Kurnool district.
6. Sri M.R. Punja (South Kanara).
7. Sri Rao Bahadur R. V. Ramasundaram Pillai (Ramnad).
8. Sri J. C. Nagi Reddi, Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur.
9. Sri P. Ponnambala Gounder, M.L.A., Trichinopoly district.
10. The Pattaigar of Palayakottai, Palayakottai, Coimbatore district.
11. Sri Muparti Venkataratnam, Mori, Razole taluk, East Godavari district.
12. Sri K Cherian Jacob, L.Ag., F.L.S.

The Government have also appointed Mr. T. N. Venkatanathachari, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras, as member of the Committee for another term of three years from 14th July 1947.

Pumps for Agricultural Use

At present pumps are hired out to agriculturists by the Agricultural and Industries Departments at concessional rates. Originally these rates were sanctioned only up to September 1947. The Government have since considered the question of their further continuance and have decided to continue them till 30th September 1948 partly

in view of the acute food situation in the Province. But the rates however are liable to be withdrawn at any time before 30th September 1948 should the Government consider such a step necessary. The concessional rate of hire charges is Re. 1 per day for oil engines as against the normal rate of Rs. 3 per day or Rs. 75 per mensem or Rs. 200 for a quarter. The transport charges of the pump sets or any parts thereof are waived in deserving cases. As regards petrol engine pump sets, the concessional rates are As. 8 per day or Rs. 10 per mensem for periods of one month and more.

It is needless to point out that these concessions are substantial and the Government trust that agriculturists would avail themselves of them and thus also assist increased food production which has proved a dire necessity in the present context.

Irrigation Schemes

In pursuance of the G.M.F. Campaign, the Government have programmed to execute 86 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. It is expected, that on the completion of the schemes an area of about 1·3 lakhs of acres would be brought under plough.

Dispute in Andhra Paper Mills Company

The Government have accepted the findings of the Industrial Tribunal appointed to enquire into the trade dispute between the workers and management of the Andhra Paper Mills, Ltd., Rajahmundry, that the closure of the Andhra Paper Mills was unwarranted and the lock-out declared by the management was illegal.

History of the case.

A trade dispute arose between the workers and management of the Andhra Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rajahmundry, on certain matters. As the parties to the dispute were unable to reach an amicable agreement, the dispute was referred to the District and Sessions Judge, East Godavari, for adjudication in January 1947. While the adjudication proceedings were going on, the management of the mills closed the mills on 24th May 1947, which resulted in further dispute between the workers and the management. As the parties were unable to arrive at a settlement, this dispute also were referred to the District and Sessions Judge, East Godavari, as Industrial Tribunal, for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Government also passed orders prohibiting the continuance of the lock-out after the date on which the dispute was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The management did not, however, open the mills but stated that the closure of the mills was not a lock-out and requested the Government to cancel the order prohibiting lock-out in the mills. The management was informed that the order prohibiting the lock-out would not be withdrawn. The Industrial Tribunal has, after enquiry, submitted its award.

2. The Tribunal says that the mills were closed on 24th May 1947 due to shortage of coal and that the management's plea of continual loss as the main and the only reason for the closure of the mills cannot be accepted. The Debenture Trustees have been working the mills for three months with the coal left by the previous management without paying the suppliers, but they could have easily paid the suppliers and purchased necessary coal for working the mills. The management had deliberately not ordered for further coal and the mills were closed down in view of negotiations for their sale. This closing down cannot therefore be said to be either bona fide or due to reasons beyond the management's control. Since the mills had been locked out during the pendency of adjudication proceedings, the lock-out is illegal. The Standing Orders of the mills have not yet been certified to by the Commissioner of Labour and the workers cannot be discharged on payment of wages for fourteen days. Therefore the Tribunal has found that the closure of the Andhra Paper Mills was unwarranted and the lock-out an illegal lock out. The Government have accepted the findings of the Tribunal.

The award.

1. The original minimum wage of 4 annas a day for female workers was raised by 50 per cent from 1st January 1947 while the minimum wage of 6 annas for male workers was raised only by 33⅓ per cent. There was no justification for any differential treatment and the wage of the male workers should be increased by 50 per cent. The existing basic wage of the female workers is confirmed and that of the male workers is increased to 9 annas a day. The increased wages should be paid from the date of the award, i.e., 16th August 1947.

2. The salaries paid to the skilled workers and maistries are reasonable and need not be enhanced. The salaries of the semi-skilled workers and welders do not require any revision.

3. In view of the present financial position of the company standard wages cannot be fixed and increments allowed.

4. The dearness allowance of Rs. 16 per mensem paid from 1st January 1947 is quite adequate.

5. The holidays already granted by the company are quite enough and do not warrant any increase.

6. After three months service an employee is entitled to confirmation.

B.Sc. Course in Forestry

The introduction of a degree course in Forestry formed the subject of carping comment by the press recently. A brief statement of facts is therefore called for.

In 1945 the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University proposed the institution of a B.Sc. (Forestry) Course at the Forest College. It was not clear then that he did not intend the conversion of the existing ranger course into a degree course. The Chief Conservator saw no advantage in the proposal if that was what was intended. When it was explained that a separate three-year degree course was contemplated, for the purpose of training Gazetted Officers, in addition to the Ranger course, the proposal was accepted in principle and its practical aspects were examined carefully.

Now the profession of forestry is a narrow one all the world over. A trained forester cannot set up in private practice in the manner in which a doctor, an engineer or a veterinary can. Nor can he unless he owns extensive forests, apply his professional knowledge to his own lands. There is in short no market for the forestry qualification outside the public services. That being so the number of candidates taking the forestry course cannot much exceed the requirements of the services.

The annual requirements of Gazetted Forest Officers in Madras is of the order of 6 or 7. The institution of a separate course for such a small number seemed extravagant and unfeasible. It therefore became necessary to ascertain whether neighbouring Provinces and states would patronise the proposed new course. The plan was to have two regional training centres, one at Dehra Dun for North India and the other at Coimbatore

(*Continued on page 6*)

Miscellaneous

Prohibition: Enquiry Committee

The Government have appointed a committee to enquire into the working of Prohibition since October 1946 in the eight districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. Sri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder, M.L.A., is the Chairman of the Committee and the members are Sri M. Kumaran, M.L.A., Sri N. Sankara Reddi, M.L.C., Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai, M.L.A. and Sri T. Subramanyam. The committee has been asked to report among other things on the adequacy and effectiveness of the staff for enforcing Prohibition, the extent to which there have been breaches of the Prohibition Act, the extent and adequacy of co-operation in the matter of enforcement, ways and means by which Prohibition could be more vigorously and successfully carried out, the extent to which social, economic and vocational betterment has been achieved, the lines on which it is desirable to amend the existing Prohibition Act, suggestions regarding the improvement on the ameliorative side of Prohibition, the provision of alternative employment for those thrown out of work and the general policy in regard to Prohibition including the pace at which it should be extended to the rest of the Province.

The headquarters of the committee is Madras and Sri G. Ranga Reddi, District Prohibition Officer, Cuddapah, has been appointed its Secretary. The Government trust that the public would fully co-operate with the committee in their enquiry. The question of evolving a sound Prohibition policy in the light of past experience is important and much in this matter depends upon the wholehearted co-operation of the public in general.

Advisory Councils for Prohibition work

The Government have already constituted these committees for Salem, Malabar, Kistna and South Arcot for a period of three years from 20th June 1947. They have now appointed committees for the remaining districts also. Care has been taken to man these committees with persons really interested in Harijan welfare and the Government trust that these committees would prove to be of valuable assistance to them in promoting Harijan welfare.

The Government have decided that District Advisory Councils for Prohibition work should be set up in the districts of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore in the first instance. These committees are being constituted with a view to carry on effective propaganda and enlist greater support from the village and taluk committees and the general public for Prohibition work. The District Superintendent of Police, the Special Development Officer, all the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council, all the District Presidents and Secretaries of the District Congress Committees and the District Muslim League Committees, the Head of the Roman Catholic Mission and of the most prominent non-Roman Catholic Mission in the districts will be the members of these committees, with the Collector of the district as Chairman.

These councils would be purely advisory bodies and would meet once a month. The Government have asked the Board of Revenue to submit a report before 1st December 1947, on the working of the Councils and to state whether similar bodies may be formed in other Prohibition districts also. It is intended that the Prohibition Committees should be separate and distinct from the Food Committees and that the duties of Prohibition Committees should not be entrusted to the Food Committees, though the meetings of both could be held on the same day.

National Savings Certificates

Subscriptions from the Province to National Savings Certificates for the period from 1st April 1947 to 26th July 1947 amounted to Rs. 47,54,090. Of this amount Rs. 2,73,460 were collected during the week ended 26th July 1947. Tanjore continues to maintain its first place while Madras comes second.

Police Firing in Tinnevelly

The following is the report of the Police Firing at Melapalayam in the district of Tinnevelly on 'Independence Day' received from the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly :—

The National Flag was hoisted according to programme at 10-15 a.m. near the Melapalayam Panchayat Board Hospital. Both Hindus and Muslims participated. V. S. T. Muhammad Ibrahim, Nationalist Muslim leader and his followers were in the crowd. As the crowd started leaving, there was sudden pelting of stones from the Muslims on the western side and Muhammad Ibrahim and his party were chased by a mob numbering about 4,000. He took refuge in the hospital which was then attacked on all sides with shower of stones. The Sub-Inspector, two head constables and ten constables were soon on the scene and a lathi charge proved futile.

The Sub-Inspector himself was hit on the head by a stone, and fell down unconscious. Three carbines from the police station nearby were procurd and the Sub-Inspector, before he fell down, ordered opening of fire after due warning. Seventeen rounds were fired. Three persons were killed on the spot. At this stage the District Superintendent of Police arrived, followed soon by detachments of the Armed Reserve. The District Magistrate came a little later.

Total casualties.—Three killed and seven injured. On the police side, in addition to Sub-Inspector, two constables sustained injuries, all the injured being treated in hospital. The Sub-Inspector is pronounced out of danger.

The situation soon returned to normal and both sides have assured District Magistrate that there will be no repercussions. Police have made adequate bandobast arrangements.

Cases of Corruption

During the year 1946, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice in the case of 70 persons belonging to the various departments of Government in this Province. Proceedings relating to 17 of these 70 were either dropped or were pending at the end of the year. Of these 17, 6 belonged to the Food Department. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 53 persons who were suitably punished. Of the 53 persons so punished, 34 belonged to the Police department, 9 to the Registration, 5 to the Food, 2 to the Education and 1 to the each of the Agricultural, Cinchona and Revenue departments.

Cost of living index

During the week ended 16th August 1947, the index number of the cost of living for working classes in Madras City rose by one point to 270 owing to a rise in the prices of vegetables, tamarind, turmeric, garlic and gingelly oil.

Amenities to Prisoners

The Government have directed that prisoners other than political prisoners should be re-classified and provided with amenities as follows :—

(1) Political prisoners have already been classified as 'special class prisoners'. All other prisoners, who were hitherto classified into A, B or C class, should be reclassified into two classes only, namely, Class I and Class II.

(2) Class I prisoners will consist of those whose social standing and mode of life have been of more than the ordinary standard, without reference to the crime for which they have been convicted.

(3) Class II prisoners will consist of those who come from the lower strata of society and are accustomed to a lower standard of living.

(4) Remand and undertrial prisoners will also be classified into Class I and Class II, with reference to the criteria laid down in items (2) and (3) above.

(5) Prisoners will be allowed the following concessions :—

(*a*) *Diet.*—Class I prisoners will be supplied with diet on the scale now allowed to 'B' class prisoners. They will be allowed to buy fruits and supplement their food with articles which have food value, such as biscuits, cocoa and ovaltine, at their own cost. Class II prisoners will be allowed the diet supplied to the present 'C' class of prisoners.

(*b*) *Clothing and Bedding.*—Class I prisoners will be permitted to use their own bedding, but not their own dress.

(*c*) *Toilet.*—Class I prisoners will be allowed the use of soap, hair oil and unction oil at their own cost. This privilege may be extended to such of Class II prisoners as have, by their conduct and behaviour in jail, proved themselves deserving of this amenity.

(6) Class II prisoners will be allowed interviews once a fortnight and two letters a month instead of one letter and one interview once in two months, as now allowed to 'C' class prisoners.

(7) Flush out latrines will be constructed in Central Jails gradually, as and when funds permit.

(8) Radios will be installed in all Central Jails and in a few sub-jails to enable the prisoners to get news. Funds for this purpose will be raised by appeal to the public. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society will also be asked to spend some of its funds to provide these radios.

(9) Prisoners will be given work suited to their taste or training or experience.

The Superintendent of the Penitentiary will provide female prisoners in the Penitentiary with some occupation, such as grinding rice or corn or some service of domestic nature, instead of keeping them idle. The better class of female prisoners should be allowed to do some work, such as, stitching, or be employed in some handicraft work. As regards the other prisoners in various jails, the character, previous work and training and capacity to understand new kind of work of each prisoner will be examined by the Inspector-General who will decide as to what sort of work can be provided for each of them. Jail labour will be hired out for Government works with proper escort and guard and the Public Works Department and the other departments should be asked to employ jail labour to the greatest extent possible.

(10) Oil pressing in jails either by mills worked by bullocks or by electric power will be revived, the prisoners being employed for working the mill and driving the bullocks.

(11) Small industries like hand paper making, making of covers and envelopes, coirmaking, etc., will be started in jails, where there are only short term prisoners.

(*Continued from page* 4)

for peninsular India. This plan was discussed at the Senior Forest Officers' Conference held at Dehra Dun in November 1946, but was rejected. This decision was intimated immediately to the Government for communication to the University.

The subject was again discussed at the meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Madras Forest College held in June last. A new approach to the problem was then made. A scheme for adopting a common University course for both Rangers and Officers was considered and accepted in principle by the Board of Visitors. If it is accepted, the difficulty of numbers to which reference has been made will be overcome.

It is receiving attention of the Government and the University and a decision is expected to be reached soon.

Films censored by the Madras Board of Film Censors (during 1st to 25th August 1947)

Serial No.	*Film.*	*Producer.*	*Order of the Board.*	*The number and date of certificate.*
2508	"Mahananda" (Kannada). 12,000 ft.	Triveni Films, Mysore.	Passed ..	2507, dated 1st August 1947.
2509	"Congress Session in Bangalore. 950 ft.	Sri T. Janakiram, C/o South Indian Film Chamber, Madras.	Do. ..	2508, dated 9th August 1947.
2510	"Thyagi" (Tamil). 12,700 ft.	Murthi Bros., No. 746, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Do. ..	2509, dated 9th August 1947.
2511	"Thainad" (Tamil). 13,960 ft.	Chitrakala Movietone, Ltd., Madura.	Do. ..	2510, dated 11th August 1947.
2512	"Palnati Yudham" (Telugu). 15,181 ft.	Sree Sarada Production, Madras.	Do. ..	2511, dated 12th August 1947.
2513	"Sri Ramabrahma Nivyanam" (Telugu). 306 ft.	Do.	Do. ..	2512, dated 12th August 1947.
2514	"National Flag" (Tamil). 300 ft.	A.V.M. Productions, No. 27, Balajinagar, Madras.	Do. ..	2513, dated 14th August 1947.

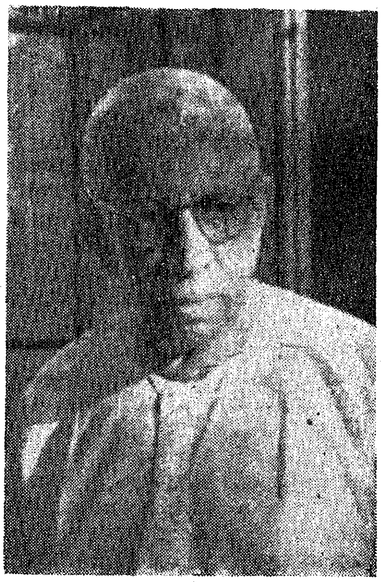
Need for Intensive Procurement

Dr. Rajan's survey of the Food Situation

(*A whirlwind campaign for intensive procurement is being undertaken by the Hon'ble Ministers who are now touring all the districts and trying to persuade producers to hand over their surpluses to the Government. The food situation in all conscience is grave, critical, but not hopeless, as is seen from the following survey given by Dr. Rajan at some of the meetings he addressed recently at Madras.*)

Government have just now a little over 170,000 tons of foodgrains at their disposal. If this stock is not replenished they will come to a stage which has been calculated to be on or about October 1, 1947, when the stock will be almost nil.

The present state of affairs has been brought about by a combination of circumstances over which no one had any control. The crisis last year was tided over with the help of imported wheat, de-hydrated potatoes and other foodstuffs. As regards the current year, the failure of wheat crop in North India and the partial failure of rice crop in some parts of the Province have created a very difficult situation. Wheat is not available for distribution in this Province and Madras is left to make the best of its own resources.



The Government of India are not in favour of increasing the price paid to producers and Madras has introduced a system of bonus to stimulate procurement. Bonus is not an increase in price. It is not paid by the consumer. It is given by the Government in order to help the producer to meet the extra cost of production. It is proposed to recover half of this bonus from the consumer and to divide the balance between the Government of India and the Provincial Government. Even if the Government of India shared the expenditure, the Provincial Government will have to spend a little over 1·5 crores on account of the bonus. As stocks dwindled it had been found necessary to rush supplies from one area to another and the cost of transport is becoming enormous. The Government have also made arrangements to make potatoes available at the price at which it is sold at Ootacamund. Apart from the staff employed in the Food Department, the Government will be spending between 3 and 4 crores of rupees on food subsidies this year.

At the beginning of the current kharif year the yield of rice in the Province was estimated at about 5·54 lakhs of tons more than in the previous year and on that basis the ration was increased from 10 oz. to 12 oz. But the procurement did not come up to expectations and so the rice portion of the ration had eventually to be reduced to the present rate of 8 oz.

The one silver lining in the cloud is that there is stock of rice in the surplus districts: the only thing is it should be procured. Every step is being taken by the Government to induce the hoarders to part with their stocks.

On a reasonable estimate the Government are still to get from the Circars at least 3 lakhs of tons. Similarly Tanjore and other surplus districts also have not delivered up their full quota. The targets fixed for these districts are not high and are based on the production statistics submitted by the district officials soon after the last harvest. The very fact that the present campaign is yielding good results in many places shows that the procurement estimates are correct enough.

The recent widespread rains have been very beneficial to standing crops though they have interfered with transport of foodgrains.

Food Situation in the Province

Report for the first fortnight of August

Weather conditions and crop prospects.—There was light to moderate rainfall in almost all the districts. The level of water in the Mettur Reservoir was 81·6 feet on 15th August 1947 as against 119·75 feet on 15th August 1946.

Harvest of paddy was proceeding in parts of Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts and of dry crops in Coimbatore district. The out-turn was generally fair.

2A

Market conditions and trend of prices.—During the fortnight there were slight increases in the price of rice possibly due to the passing on to the consumer of part of the bonus paid to the producers for deliveries of paddy. There was no perceptible change in the prices of other cereals and pulses. The position regarding the prices of oils, oil-seeds, oil-cakes, etc., was as follows :—

No change.—Gingelly oil, Gingelly oil-cake and groundnut oil-cake.

Rise.—Groundnut (shelled) (0·4 per cent), gingelly seed (0·8 per cent), copra (16 per cent) and cotton seed (0·7 per cent).

Fall.—Coconut oil (4·5 per cent) and groundnut oil (10·3 per cent).

Procurement.—The following statements show the quantities of paddy, rice and millets locally procured in the districts and the quantities of cereals and pulses imported from sources outside the Province.

(*a*) Local procurement during the fortnight ending 31st July 1947—

	Tons.	
Paddy ..	50,072	Together equivalent to 57,095 tons in terms of rice.
Rice ..	21,995	
Millets ..	6,988	

(*b*) Receipts from other Provinces and States during the fortnight ending 15th August 1947—

	TONS.
Rice	2,193
Millets	51
Wheat	Nil.
Wheat products.	Nil.
Pulses—	
Blackgram ..	816
Redgram ..	215
Greengram ..	Nil.
Bengalgram ..	1,067
Total (pulses).	2,098

(*c*) Imports from overseas during the fortnight ending 15th August 1947—

Rice	Nil.
Millets	Nil.
Wheat	Nil.
Wheat products.	Nil.

Stock and supply position of principal foodgrains—Rice.—Procurement during the two weeks ending 14th August 1947 showed 59,102 tons as against 46,429 tons in the previous two weeks. The improvement cannot, however, be considered adequate as the stock position which is at present influenced solely by local procurement owing to the absence of the usual imports, has been deteriorating. While the Province had a stock of 183,780 tons in the beginning of August, the stock on 14th August 1947 was only 180,116 tons. The position in the deficit districts continues to be unsatisfactory. The stocks in Malabar and South Kanara districts are lower than even before and the districts are virtually on the verge of a breakdown. Most of the despatching stations in the surplus districts have been switched on to these districts. Even so, it is doubtful whether a breakdown can be avoided at some time or other in the near future unless further supplies are received through imports. The concentration of despatches to these districts even for a small period is likely to have an adverse effect on the stock position in the other importing districts like Coimbatore which are managing with very little stocks. Vizagapatam district which depends on imports from Eastern States and Orissa is also experiencing difficulty. It is estimated that it will require by way of imports 7,000 tons per month in September and October. The balance due to be supplied to this district from Orissa, Eastern States and Central Province is about 14,000 tons but it is unlikely that more than 7 to 10 thousand tons will be received in the next two months. As the Provincial sources are fully taxed, Vizagapatam may not be able to survive the next two months except with further assistance from outside.

Millets.—The stock of millets has slightly increased from 27,326 tons on 31st July 1947 to 27,579 tons on 14th August 1947. The off-take of millets in June 1947 was 11,399 tons. The off-take has now risen considerably as a result of the issue of 2 oz. millets to rice-eaters from the middle of July onwards. It is anticipated that the off-take of millets in August will be about 17,000 tons. The present stock of 27,000 tons is thus sufficient only for about 7 weeks' consumption. Apart from a small consignment of Australian millets which is being received by ex. S.S. "Madura" in August and small imports of Orissa millets, there are no further substantial imports in sight.

Maize and barley.—Maize stocks have fallen from 1,290 tons on 31st July 1947 to 974 tons on 14th August 1947. During the same period barley stocks have fallen from 348 to 285 tons. The rate of disposal continues to be satisfactory. No further imports are expected.

Wheat and wheat products.—The wheat and maida position continues to be unsatisfactory. On 14th August 1947 stocks of wheat in the Province were only 1,122 tons and stocks of wheat products were 379 tons. A shipment of 1,000 tons of Sind wheat is expected to arrive at Madras on the 24th of August by ex S.S. "Nurjahan". Stocks of maida are depleted so much that in some districts bakeries are being compelled to close down. In other districts wheat is being issued to bakers.

Pulses.—No shipments of pulses have arrived during the fortnight but the S.S. "Ormara" carrying 179 tons of Sind gram products and the S.S. "Jaya-brahma" carrying 678 tons of Sind, Jhind and Punjab gram products are expected during second fortnight of August. The pulses position is becoming unsatisfactory. Already a number of districts are almost complaining of shortage of redgram and a few districts are complaining of shortages of Bengalgram and black-gram too. Only a small portion of the reduced quota of 13,000 tons of Bengalgram is expected to be received in this Province. The Assistant Marketing Officer, Nagpur, is finding it increasingly difficult to purchase redgram in the United Provinces due to rise in prices. Under these circumstances, imports of Bengalgram, redgram and blackgram during the next three or four months are likely to be inadequate and the stock position in the Provinces by the end of the year will be unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous commodities.—Supply of kerosene to the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool was reported to be inadequate.

Stock of firewood was not adequate in the towns of Bezwada, Guntur and Coimbatore and in parts of Ramnad district. The Collectors are taking necessary action.

Scarcity for matches was reported to be felt in parts of Chingleput and West Godavari districts.

Land for Politicals

The Government have decided to assign isolated plots of land at the disposal of the Government to political sufferers and other classes of people including Harijans, backward classes and ex- service men including I.N.A.

The term political sufferers means persons who had gone to jail in the cause of the Indian independence as a result of taking part in movements inaugurated by the Indian national Congress or under its sanction. The Government, however, reserve to themselves the power to decide whether any one is a political sufferer or not. For the purpose of the assignments proposed, the year 1921 will be deemed to be the year in which these political movements started. If there are any persons who have partaken in the political movements earlier than 1921 their cases will be considered separately.

Persons who possessed five acres wet or ten acres dry land on 1st April 1946 will not be eligible for these grants. Individual assignments will not exceed 5 acres of wet land or its equivalent in any single case (two acres of dry land will be treated as equivalent to one acre of wet land except in cases where Government vary the rate after due enquiry into the relative value of dry and wet lands in the areas concerned). The political sufferers will be granted land free of market value. Families of those who died in these movements will also be eligible for these grants. Details will be published in due course.

Labour Situation in the Province

Report for the fortnight ending 15th August 1947

The Government of Madras have appointed the following persons as Labour Officers under rule 9 (*a*) (1) of the General Rules for the Madras Provincial and Subordinate Services. They have been posted to the places shown below :—

Name.	*Headquarters.*	*Jurisdiction.*
1 SRI M. KRISHNAN NAIR, M.A.	Calicut	Malabar and South Kanara.
2 SRI D. K. PURUSHOTHAM, B.A.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot.
3 SRI K. V. PARTHASARATHY, M.A., B.L.	Anantapur ..	Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah.
4 SRI G. VENKIAH, B.A., B.L.	Guntur	Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool.
	Plantation Labour.	
1 SRI G. J. KATTICARAN, B.A., S.S.A.	Coonoor	Malabar and the Nilgiris.
2 SRI M. D. EDMONDS ..	Valparai	Coimbatore, Salem and Madura.

All the Labour Officers except Sri M. D. Edmonds joined duty at Madras on 12th August 1947.

The Government of Madras have appointed the Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947), to exercise within their respective jurisdictions the functions of an appellate authority under section 2 (*a*) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act XX of 1946).

The Government of Madras have instructed the Government factories and firms to allow holidays with pay on 15th and 16th of August 1947 in connection with the celebration of "Transfer of Power."

The Government of Madras have published the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry into the conditions of labour in beedi, cigar, tobacco, etc. industries and tanneries in the Province.

The Government have sanctioned the payment of interim relief to the State Transport Service, the Government Automobile Workshop and the Civil Supplies Transport Unit as per the Adjudicator's award accepted in G.O. Ms. No. 2304, Development Department, dated 26th May 1947, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Motor Transport Services and Motor Transport Workshops in the Province.

This does not apply to the clerical staff and the members of inferior services employed in the above Government institutions. The notice of strike issued on 10th July 1947 by the General Secretary of the Madras Motor Drivers Association has been withdrawn.

The General Secretary of the Madras Motor Drivers Association' issued a notice of strike to the management of the S.I.B.T. intimating that the workers of the company will go on strike after 19th August 1947, if the demand for the reinstatement of Inspector Manickam, and Conductor Ramakrishnan are not conceded. The Labour Officer, Madras, is looking into the matter. The employees and the General Secretary of the Union have been asked to settle the dispute by direct negotiation on 16th August 1947 and to meet the Commissioner of Labour if necessary on 19th August 1947.

The Government of Madras have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Madras Pencil Factory to Sri P. C. Sundaram Ayyangar, retired District and Sessions Judge for adjudication.

The motor workers of Hindupur have issued a notice of strike to the management of motor transport services intimating that they will go on strike after 19th August 1947, if their demand for increased wages and allowances, and reinstatement of workers are not conceded. The Labour Officer and District Magistrate, Anantapur, have been asked to settle the dispute and to advise the workers to await the result of the Court of Enquiry for Motor Transport Services and Transport Workshops.

About 50 workers of Sri Lakshmi Saw Mills, Limited, Kasaragod, South Kanara, struck work on 4th August 1947. The Labour Officer, Calicut, has been instructed to advise the Union to call off the strike and to make representation to the Court of Enquiry appointed by Government for the Saw Mill Industry in Malabar and South Kanara districts. The Union has also been advised direct.

The Secretary, Bezwada Aluminium Workers' Union, Bezwada, wired on 1st August 1947 that the owners of 25 aluminium companies closed their establishments on 31st July 1947 on the refusal of the workers to accept the reduced wages paid by some factories in Rajahmundry. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Madras, visited Rajahmundry on 8th August 1947 and Bezwada on 10th August 1947 and brought about a settlement of the dispute. The aluminium workers of Rajahmundry who have been on strike from 1st June 1947 and the aluminium workers at Bezwada, etc., resumed work on 11th August 1947. The Commissioner of Labour has recommended to Government that the dispute regarding standardisation of wages, and also scrap metal, etc., may be referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Bezwada, for adjudication.

Out of 80 workers of the Aaron Handloom Factory at Pappinisseri, North Malabar, who struck work on 5th May 1947, 29 workers have resumed work so far. Further report of the Labour Officer, Calicut, is awaited.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Shanmuga Mills, Rajapalayam, has been settled on the lines of the terms suggested by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour during his visit to Rajapalayam on 18th July 1947.

As the Janakiram Mill, Rajapalayam, has not yet paid interim relief to their workers, the Sub-Magistrate, Ramnad has sanctioned the prosecution of the management. The Labour Officer, Madura, has been asked to furnish the particulars required by the Police. The result of the prosecution awaited.

The management of the New Bharat Match Works, Vilattikulam P.O., Tinnevelly district, report that about 79 daily paid workers out of 98 workers employed in their factory struck work at 8 a.m. on 11th August 1947, demanding increased rates of wages. The Labour Officer, Madura, has been asked to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The Labour Officer, Vizagapatam, reports that there is no change in the strike situation in the Scindia Shipyard, Vizagapatam. The representatives of the workers Union who went to Bombay to see if an amicable settlement of the issues in dispute could be brought about by direct negotiation with the head office of the company at Bombay have returned without coming to any settlement. The representatives of Labour have been instructed to advise the workers to resume work immediately as Government have prohibited the continuance of the strike and as the Adjudicator will commence his findings soon.

For the fortnight ending 31st August 1947

Almost all the factories and other commercial undertakings in the Province celebrated " Transfer of Power " day by flood-lighting their premises and declaring 15th and 16th August as holidays with wages. ' Independence-bonus ' was paid to the workers in some cases.

In their Order Ms. No. 4107, Development, dated 21st August 1947, the Government of Madras have (on an interim report of the Court of Enquiry constituted to go into all problems connected with the working conditions of labour in Motor Transport services, Motor Transport workshops, etc., in the Province) asked all the individual operators and companies who have not paid any bonus to their workers during the last twelve months to pay a bonus of one month's basic wages to the workers who have completed twelve months' service on June 30 and a bonus of 15 days' wages to the workers who have completed six months service but less than twelve months on that date.

In their Order Ms. No. 4160, Development, dated 25th August 1947, the Government of Madras have appointed a wage board for determining the wage structure and for preparing standardized occupational nomenclature in textile mills with the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Madras, as sole member of the board with power to co-opt four assessors, viz., two representing employers and two labourers for each area as and when a study is made by the board in the area i.e., for Madura, Coimbatore and for Madras inclusive of other places.

The workers, drivers, conductors and cleaners, numbering about 350 of South Indian Bus Transport Limited, Madras, and the Automotive Sales and Service Company, Limited (S.I.B.T. workshops), struck work on 19th August 1947 demanding reinstatement of some discharged workers, supply of uniforms, bonus, etc. A settlement was brought about on 19th August 1947 between the management and the General Secretary of the Madras Motor Drivers' Association by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras. The strikers resumed work on the morning of 20th August 1947.

The General Secretary, Motor Workers' Union, Uravakonda, Anantapur district, has given notice of strike to the management of U.B.S., Ltd., Uravakonda, intimating that the workers would go on strike on or after 20th August 1947 if the award of the adjudicator regarding interim relief was not implemented before that. The Labour Officer, Anantapur, has been asked to settle the dispute and to advise the workers to await the result of the Court of Enquiry.

The South Indian Silk Mills, Limited, Gudiyattam, which was closed on 29th March 1947, was reopend on 25th August 1947 and work resumed on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Vellore, and the Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

The management of the Sarada Mill, Coimbatore, closed the factory on 9th August 1947 on the allegation that the workers assaulted the General Manager of the mills. On the intervention of the Labour Officer, Coimbatore, the mill was reopened and work resumed on 18th August 1947.

Out of 395 workers, 341 workers of Sri Balasubramania Mills, Limited, Singanallur, Coimbatore district, staged a stay-in-strike from 7–30 a.m. to 12–30 p.m. on 22nd August 1947, demanding reinstatement of five temporary workers who were discharged for want of work, and reinstatement of nine reelers who did not turn up for work on the due dates after maternity leave, etc.

About 415 workers of the Brooke Bond Tea Company, Limited, Coimbatore, staged a stay-in-strike on 23rd August 1947 as a protest against the dismissal of a worker. Twenty-fourth was Sunday. On the intervention of the Labour Officer, Coimbatore, the workers resumed work on 25th August 1947.

The management of Sri Ramachandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Pandalapaka, have not yet lifted the lock-out of their mills in spite of the prohibition of continuance of the lock-out by Government. The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, has addressed Government to issue instructions to the District Magistrate, Cocanada, to take action against the management.

In G.O. No. 4085, Development, dated 17th August 1947, and G.O. No. 4086, Development, dated 17th August 1947, the Government of Madras have accepted the awards of the Industrial Tribunal (District and Sessions Judge, West Godavari) in the disputes between the workers and the management of the Krishna Jute Mills, Ellore, regarding wages, dismissal of workers, bonus, provident fund, etc.

In their Order Ms. No. 4105, Development, dated 20th August 1947, the Government of Madras have directed that the adjudication proceedings in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Motor services in the West Godavari district be dropped consequent on the appointment of a Court of Enquiry into the conditions of the Motor Transport services and workshops in the Province (G.O. Ms. No. 697, Development, dated 22nd February 1947), as requested by the managements and the workers.

The workers of Sri Lakshmi Saw Mills, Limited, Kasaragod, South Kanara, who struck work on 4th August 1947, resumed work on 22nd August 1947.

The teachers of the Madura municipal elementary schools, Madura, who were on strike from 25th June 1947, resumed work on 14th August 1947 as a result of direct negotiations between the Municipal Commissioner, Madura, and the Teachers' Union. The period of their absence has been treated as leave without pay.

In their Order Ms. No. 4134, Development, dated 22nd August 1947, the Government of Madras have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Angu Vilas Scented Tobacco and Cigar Factory, Dindigul, to the Industrial Tribunal, Madura, for adjudication.

In their Order Ms. No. 3940, Development, dated 6th August 1947, the Government of Madras have accorded sanction for the acquisition of land for housing the workers of the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Cannanore.

The N.V.G.B. Motor Workers' Union, Calicut, has given notice of strike to the management of the N.V.G.B. Motor Service, Calicut, intimating that the workers will go on strike if their demands for recognition of the Union, service conditions, etc., are not conceded. The Labour Officer, Calicut, has been instructed to advise the Union not to precipitate a strike but to await the result of the Court of Enquiry.

The Chandrasekara Bharathi Weaving Mills, Rajapalayam, notified their workers on 20th August 1947 that the mills would be closed down from 21st August 1947 due to delay in the receipt of yarn allotment for July 1947. The Provincial Textile Commissioner has been requested to take necessary action in the matter.

The workers of the Cauvery Colour Press, Kumbakonam, have struck work from 8-30 a.m. on 20th August 1947 as a protest against the dismissal of a worker for failure to report for duty and for impertinent behaviour. The dispute was settled by the Inspector of Factories, Tanjore, and work was resumed on 23rd August 1947. It is now reported that the workers of this press and some smaller presses in Kumbakonam have struck work on 27th August 1947. The Labour Officer, Trichinopoly, has been asked to visit Kumbakonam and to settle the dispute.

Government Take Over Madras Electric Supply Corporation

A Retrospect and Prospect

On the eve of the taking over of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, by the Government of Madras—a big step forward in the nationalization of the electric supply industry in this province—it is in the fitness of things that a retrospect and a prospect of the undertaking is given to the public.

The history of this undertaking dates back to 1905, when a licence was granted to Messrs. Crompton & Co., Ltd., in that year for the generation and supply of electricity in the City of Madras for a period of 42 years. (This period ended on the 28th of August 1947.) Messrs. Crompton & Co., Ltd., transferred the licence to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation (a joint stock company incorporated in England) early in 1906. In 1909 and 1910, licences for supply to the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Cantonment Areas respectively were also granted to the Corporation. The activities of the company started in a humble way with an initial generating plant comprising two 250 K.W. and three 500 K.W. D.C. generators and two 250 K.W. and two 500 K.W. Alternators operated at 5 K.W. 25 cycles 3 phase. These were driven by steam engines fed from five stirling water tube boilers.

Only two sub-stations were installed in the City, one at Egmore and the other at Mylapore with the necessary mains in the compulsory areas. With this limited plant, supply was commenced in April 1909. With the steadily growing demand for power in the City, the company made extensions to the generating and distribution systems from time to time and to-day the magnitude of the undertaking is as indicated below.

Power Station

The Power Station is located near the Basin Bridge Railway Station on a 30 acre piece of land and has the following plant and equipment: 3 turbo-alternators with a capacity of 1,500 K.W., one turbo-alternator with a capacity of 5,000 K.W., one turbo-alternator with a capacity of 6,000 K.W., one turbo-alternator with a capacity of 12,500 K.W., and one turbo-alternator with a capacity of 15,000 K.W. Generation is at 5,000 volts 50 cycles and 3 phase.

So far as Boiler Plant is concerned, the Power Station has the following equipment: 4 Boilers—15,000 lb./hr., 2 Boilers—40,000 lb./hr., 3 Boilers—60,000 lb./hr. The steam conditions are 200 lb./sq.in. pressure and 600° F. temperature.

Cooling water system

The cooling water for the condensers is supplied by a closed circulation system through three cooling towers. The natural draught tower is 164 feet high and is a landmark in the city.

Coal and ash conveyors

Coal is supplied to the overhead bunkers of the boilers by means of a semi-automatic bucket type conveyor of 20 tons per hour capacity, originally installed in 1914 and gradually extended.

The ash from the boilers is removed by means of an automatic ash conveyor installed in 1932 of capacity of 10 tons per hour.

Distribution

Supply to the consumers in the central areas of the City is at 440 volts D.C. for motors and 220 volts D.C. for domestic lighting, fans and small power. Consumers in the outlying areas like Mambalam, San Thomé, Adyar, Saidapet, Kilpauk and Rayapuram are afforded A.C. supply at 440 volts 3 phase and 250 volts single phase. The supply to the Tramways is at 500 volts D.C. There are 6 Rotary Convertor Sub-stations at Egmore, East Georgetown, Mount Road, Mylapore, Chetput and West Georgetown, with an aggregate installed capacity of 13,500 K.W. of converter plant. A.C. power at 5,000 volts 3 phase is transmitted through underground mains from the Power Station to the above sub-stations and converted into D.C. for supply to the consumers and the Tramways.

There are 4 Rectifier Sub-stations at Bells Road, Moore Market, Nungambakkam and China Bazaar with an aggregate installed capacity of 2,750 K.W. of rectifier plant. These sub-stations also convert A.C. power to D.C. but they supply only the lighting and power loads and not the Tramways.

For the A.C. areas there are 8 static sub-stations at Adyar, San Thome, Cooks Road, Mambalam, Saidapet, Kilpauk, P.W.D. Workshops compound and Rayapuram with an aggregate installed transformer capacity of 4,500 K.W. Besides, there are 63 pole mounted transformer sub-stations. At these stations 5,000 volts A.C. power is stepped down to 440/250V A.C. for supply to consumers.

Extension of the licence to Tambaram was sanctioned by Government in 1934 and a 33 K.V. transmission line from Kilpauk to Tambaram with outdoor 33 K.V./5 K.V. transformer sub-stations at Kodambakkam, St. Thomas' Mount, Mambalam, Pallavaram, Chromepet and Tambaram went into service in 1937 for supply in the

suburban areas up to Tambaram. The neighbouring Panchayat Boards of Sembiam, Tiruvottiyur, Alandur and Villivakkam are being given bulk supply at 5,000 volts A.C.

The high and low tension distribution net work comprises around 275 miles of underground cables and 140 miles of overhead lines.

Load development

The growth of the undertaking in its various aspects from the commencement of supply in 1909, uptill now is indicated below: In 1909 the number of consumers was 358, the units generated were 0·5 million and the peak load was 220 K.W. In 1917, the number of consumers was 2,529, the peak load was 2,129 K.W. and the units generated were 8·2 millions. In 1925, the number of consumers was 5,445, the peak load was 4,300 K.W. and the units generated were 16·0 millions. In 1933, the number of consumers was 9,197, the peak load was 11,000 K.W. and the units generated were 37·0 millions. In 1940, the number of consumers was 15,912, the peak load was 15,400 K.W. and the units generated were 60·5 millions. In 1947, the number of consumers was 18,600, the peak load was 20,200 K.W. and the units generated were 81·93 millions (1946).

The gross annual revenue earned by the company in 1946 was about Rs. 58 lakhs.

Among the more important of the consumers served by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation are the Textile Mills of Messrs. Binny & Co., the M. & S. M. Railway Workshops, the S.I.R. Suburban electric lines, Madras, the Madras Electric Tramways, the Madras Corporation Street lighting and Water works, and the Madras Port Trust. These consumers account for 50 per cent of the load on the station, the rest being from the general domestic and industrial consumers. Messrs. Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd., were the Managing Agents for the licensee for the greater part of the 42 years licence period.

Purchase by Government

The Government of Madras served in 1945 two years' notice on the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, intimating to them the decision of the Government to purchase the undertaking on the expiry of the three licences granted to them on the 28th of August 1947. To assess the purchase value of the property, the Government and the Madras Electric Supply Corporation have jointly appointed Messrs. Merz & McLellan, a firm of Consulting Engineers as common valuers. Pending the determination of the purchase value, the Government have made an initial payment on account of Rs. 133·33 lakhs subject to subsequent adjustment.

Staff

The management of the undertaking which will hereafter be called the Madras Electricity System will be under the control of a Superintending Engineer of the Madras Government Electricity department, assisted on the accounting side by a Chief Accounts Officer. Practically, all the existing Indian employees of the Corporation and 6 out of the 10 European officers have been retained in service under the Government for a period of one year pending permanent arrangements.

The present purchase, to be clear, does not include the Madras Electric Tramways, which has still a licence period of 7 years to run.

Government plans for development

The Government envisage a large demand for power for industries, suburban railway electrification and general use in the city and its environs in the coming years. They have planned to modernize the existing Power Station at Basin Bridge and expand it progressively to an ultimate capacity of 60,000 K.W. Their immediate plans are—(*a*) to install a new 15,000 K.W. set at Basin Bridge Power House, (*b*) Pending the commissioning of that set, to install forthwith two 2,500 K.W. transportable power sets at Basin Bridge to supply the immediate power demand, (*c*) to interconnect the Madras Thermal System and the Mettur Hydro System enabling intertransfer of power and mutual support in emergency, and (*d*) to modernize and expand the distribution network and gradually change over the whole of the D.C. area to A.C. supply.

Power Station extensions

The existing steam conditions in the Power Station, viz., 200 lb./sq.in. pressure and 600° F. temperature are uneconomical and obsolete for the size of the plant in view and they will be changed to 400 lb./sq. in. pressure and 750° F. temperature.

As a first step in the scheme of expansion, the Government sanctioned in 1945 the Madras Plant Extension Scheme with a capital outlay of Rs. 110·25 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 244·0 lakhs in a ten-year period. Orders have already been placed for one 15,000 K.W. turbo-alternator set and three 80,000 lb./hr. capacity boilers. These extensions will be completed by 1949.

Transportable Power Station

In the meanwhile to meet the immediate demand for power, the Government are installing two 2,500 K.W. transportable power units in the Basin Bridge Power station at a cost of about Rs. 33 lakhs. These are composite turbo-alternator units supplied by oil fired steam boilers, generating steam at a pressure of 375 lb./sq. in. and a temperature of 750° F. The erection of these units is well under way and they are expected to be in service within two or three months.

Interconnexion with Mettur

The Mettur Hydro Station with an installed capacity of 40,000 K.W. has surplus power during the irrigation season of about 7 to 8 months in the year, but in the irrigation closure period of 4 to 5 months there is water shortage and Mettur needs power from other sources. A 110 K.V. interconnecting transmission line is being constructed to tie the Mettur Hydro and the Madras Thermal Stations for the purpose of exchanging power seasonally between the two systems and operating them as a Hydro-Thermal combination for mutual benefit. The capital outlay on the scheme is expected to be about Rs. 128·0 lakhs and the interconnexion will be effected in 1949.

Distribution network

The extension scheme makes provision for the progressive modernization of the distribution network, standardization of voltage at 11 K.V. for high tension supplies and 400V/220V A.C. for low tension supplies and the changeover from D.C. to A.C. for all consumers excepting the Tramways.

The Government Electricity department are already generating in their Hydro and Thermal Stations 78 per cent of all the power produced in the Province and with the acquisition of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation undertaking, they will become responsible for 98 per cent of the power produced. They have under execution a five-year plan of power development to meet the rapidly growing needs of the Province for industrial, agricultural and domestic requirements. Considerable difficulty, however, is being experienced in getting electrical plant and materials at present and as soon as the necessary equipment is got ready, considerable headway is hoped to be made in the direction of power development in the Province.

Cloth Position in Our Province

Cotton yarn

Subsequent to the last report complete figures of the All India Yarn deliveries upto April 1947 have been made available by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. From them it is seen that the average of the total deliveries between November 1945 (when the October 1945 agreement came into operation) and April 1947, is practically the same as that taken for the purpose of the October Agreement and there is no justification whatsoever for the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to propose a reduction in the yarn quota of this Province merely because there has been a temporary fall in yarn deliveries between January and April 1947. The Provincial Textile Commissioner has informed the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, accordingly. The Madras Government will also be addressing the Government of India in the matter.

2. As the present export obligations of this Province in yarn are too high, this Province is not getting the quantity of yarn to which it is entitled under the October Agreement. Unless and until the export obligations are reduced, there is no likelihood of this Province getting its full quota every month.

Handloom cloth

With a view to eliminate all bogus handloom, the Provincial Textile Commissioner has requested the Collectors to arrange for a census of looms with the help of the Village and Rationing Advisory Committees. As soon as the census is completed and a complete picture of the position regarding the existing number of handlooms in each district is available the District quotas will be revised suitably.

Mill cloth

October quota.—Out of a quota of 4,531 bales at Bombay 2¼ bales have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, and 2 bales are awaiting transport.

November quota.—At Bombay out of a quota of 4,780 bales, 9 bales have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner.

December quota.—No allocation.

January 1947 quota.—The entire quota at Bombay and Ahmedabad has been purchased and despatched.

February 1947 quota.—32 bales out of a quota of 4,148 bales at Bombay have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner and 31 bales are awaiting transport. At Ahmedabad out of a quota of 2,234 bales 1,208 bales have been transferred to Bombay. Out of this, 24½ bales have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. The balance of the quota at Ahmedabad has already been released and transported to this Province.

March 1947 quota.—At Bombay out of a quota of 2,122 bales, 23 bales have still to be released and 35½ bales are awaiting transport.

March special quota.—Out of a quota of 5,046 bales at Bombay, 278¾ bales have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner.

April 1947 quota.—98¾ bales out of a quota of 7,505 bales at Bombay have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner and 1,300½ bales are awaiting transport. At Ahmedabad the entire quota of 2,436 bales has been purchased and two bales are awaiting transport.

May 1947 quota.—Two hundred and ninety-six bales out of a quota of 2,564 bales from Bombay centre have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner and 1,322 bales are awaiting transport. At Ahmedabad the entire quota of 3,382 bales has been purchased and 70 bales are awaiting transport.

June 1947 quota.—At Bombay 2,381 bales out of a quota of 3,358 bales have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner and 934 bales are awaiting transport. At Ahmedabad, 685 bales out of a quota of 4,577 bales have still to be released by the Textile Commissioner and 2,343 bales are awaiting transport. At Baroda, the entire quota of 500 bales has been purchased and 259¾ bales are awaiting transport.

July 1947 quota.—Purchase Authorities have not yet been issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

A total quantity of 9,512¼ bales has been received from the Bombay surplus area in this Province and distributed during the period under review.

Week ending 7th June 1947 ..	2,545¼
Week ending 14th June 1947..	2,146
Week ending 21st June 1947 ..	3,276¼
Week ending 28th June 1947..	1,544½
	9,512¾

3. Also a total quantity of about 3,915½ bales of South Indian Mill production has been received and distributed during the period under review.

4. The statement below gives the receipts and arrears of cotton cloth and yarn for June 1947 and May 1947 respectively :

Quota for the month.	*Arrears at the beginning of the month.*	*Quota received: Out of the quota for the month.*	*Quota received: Out of the arrears.*	*Total.*	*Arrears at the end of the month.*
June : 8685	9546¾	..	9512¼	9512¼	8719½
		May 1947.			
		Yarn in bales of 400 lb.			
May : 21,574	5636	(Not furnished by the Mills).		1915¼	8056

Mills.—The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills reopened at about the end of June 1947 and are now working to their full capacity.

Enforcement.—The case against the Lotus Mills, Coimbatore, ended in acquittal in appeal before the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Rationing and distribution of Mill cloth.—During the month of June 1947 the Government have passed two important orders to smoothen the working of the Rationing Scheme. The first relates to the exclusion of certain varieties of cloth from the scheme and the introduction of the principle of quarterly lapses of rations not drawn, retaining the option to draw the full advance with the consumers. The second relates to the delegation of powers to issue special permits to routine case to Collectors. The working of these concessions is being watched.

The schemes for the overhauling of licences in several districts have been approved by the Government and communicated to the Collectors. They will soon be brought into force in all the districts.

Administration Report on Certain Tribes

The following is a summary of salient features of the Administration Report for 1946 *on Kallar, Korava, and Yenadi Reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements.*

The salient features of the administration report on Kallar, Korava and Yenadi Reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1946 are :

In the Madura North district, the number of Kallars removed from the Criminal Tribes Register on account of good conduct or other causes showed a marked increase during the year under review, being 4,489 in 1946 as against 306 in 1945. There was also a marked decrease in the number of persons kept under reporting. This number fell from 377 in 1945 to 104 in 1946.

In the Madura South district also, there was marked increase during the year under review in the number of Kallars removed from the Criminal Tribes Register on account of good conduct and other causes, and a corresponding decrease in the number on the rolls. The number removed from the register in 1946 was 12,027 against 1,884 in 1945. There was also a marked decrease in the number of persons kept under 'reporting.' The number fell from 45 in 1945 to 4 in 1946.

During the year under review the Government decided to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act in its application to this Province. Pending legislation on the subject, the Government directed that no person should be newly registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and that no fresh restrictions under the Criminal Tribes Act should be imposed on any Criminal Tribes member. Government have also ordered subsequently that restrictions under the Criminal Tribes Act should not be enforced against criminal tribes members outside the settlements.

Municipal Water-supply and Drainage Schemes

The progress of the work on water-supply and drainage schemes in the Province came perforce to a standstill during the years of the war. Not only had the available technical personnel to be engaged on essential works connected with the prosecution of the war, but also the paucity of building materials and the diversion of all plant and machinery for war works made it impossible to push through the execution of those peace-time schemes, whatever their stage of progress when the war broke out. Only the investigation and design of schemes was being proceeded with in a limited way such as was possible in the extraordinary conditions prevailing.

With the cessation of hostilities, the Provincial Government ushered in their Blue Prints for postwar plans, and drew up a provincial compendium of water-supply and drainage schemes for all towns and villages (with population exceeding 10,000 in the case of water-supply and 5,000 in the case of drainage schemes) arranged in the order of priority on public health considerations on a province-wide basis.

The investigation of schemes and the drawing up of plans and estimates has accordingly been taken up at as near the normal pace as is possible. The cessation of hostilities has brought in its wake unsettled conditions of labour, rising prices for materials, and keen competition for proprietary articles of local and foreign manufacture, i.e., cast iron pipes and specials, pumping plants and machinery, etc., such as would make normal resumption of activities on the design and execution of these schemes difficult even if the requisite finances were available. But the ever-growing cost of materials and labour adds to the complication.

In spite of these difficulties of the times and with paucity of technical and trained men continuing as ever before, tangible progress has been made in the investigation, design and execution of schemes, since the cessation of hostilities, as could be seen from the details below :

Investigation of schemes.—Six water-supply schemes (some of them joint schemes for two or more places) were investigated in detail and reports submitted. The estimated cost of the schemes investigated is about Rs. 88 lakhs, of which Mangalore Water-supply Scheme alone accounts for Rs. 51 lakhs.

Four drainage schemes were investigated, the rough cost of the schemes being about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Further investigations are in progress in different parts of the Province and a proposal is before Government to appoint two Assistant Engineers and two Supervisors additionally so as to get more schemes investigated speedily.

Design of schemes.—As many as 13 water-supply schemes have been handled. The work covered a few new schemes, and the revision of several previously sanctioned schemes for current rates, or for a higher population or for a higher per capita supply (following the Bhore Committee recommendations) or other modifications called for—total cost of the schemes thus handled being about Rs. 67 lakhs.

Six drainage schemes, costing about Rs. 30 lakhs were dealt with, at various stages of design.

As a special and urgent item of work, the water-supply and drainage schemes for the Tungabhadra Project colony were prepared in full shape and submitted. The work is in rapid progress now.

Execution of schemes.—The pace of execution is inevitably linked with the finances allotted for such works. It is here that the soaring prices of building materials, non-availability of controlled articles, and keen competition for and long delays in getting foreign plant and machinery, held up many a scheme at some stage or other in its progress. In the face of such odds, the completion of water-supply and drainage schemes held up for the period of the war is being steadily aimed at. Active steps have been and are being taken to procure the necessary controlled and proprietary articles, pumps, plant and machinery, etc., so that the schemes may be brought into service as soon as possible.

About 20 schemes (water-supply and drainage) have been restarted on the above lines and every endeavour is being made to bring them into fruition with the least delay under existing conditions. A provision of Rs. 28·3 lakhs is made in the P.W.D. Budget for 1947–48 towards grant and loan for these works. Among the major schemes under execution mention may be made of the Water Supply Schemes of Guntur, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Calicut and Cochin and the Drainage Schemes of Coimbatore, Srirangam, Negapatam and Chittoor.

Tuberculosis and the Means to Combat the Disease

The following is a discussion between two medical men—Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao and Dr. A. Vasudevan, broadcast from the Madras Station of the All-India Radio.

Dr. A.V.—What is your impression about the position of Tuberculosis in our Presidency?

Dr. K.V.—The population of the Presidency of Madras is about 49,341,810 according to 1941 census, out of which 225,000 die of tuberculosis of the lungs every year. For every case that dies from tuberculosis, there are at least 10 people who are suffering from the disease and yet are not resorting to hospitals for diagnosis and treatment. Thus, nearly 2,250,000 people in the whole presidency are suffering from tuberculosis.

Now taking Madras City alone, at the Tuberculosis Institute at Egmore we get at least on an average about 4 to 5 thousand cases—open cases of tuberculosis—or cases which are infectious. Thus you will see that Tuberculosis is very rampant all over the Presidency and in the City as well.

Dr. A.V.—The statistics are alarming. Certainly something must be done to combat this disease. This problem has to be tackled on the same lines as in the Western countries.

Dr. K.V.—For instance, the incidence of Tuberculosis in England before 1939 was about 93 per 100,000, Scotland about 100 per 100,000, Ireland 106 per 100,000, New York 64 per 100,000, New Zealand 32 per 100,000 and Madras 456 per 100,000.

Dr. A.V.—Doctor, how can you explain this appalling disparity?

Dr. K.V.—In the West, an intensive anti-tuberculosis propaganda has been carried on for the last sixty years, the starting of this being in 1885 by Sir Robert Philip in Edinborough. From that time onwards, intensive propaganda has and is being done to combat tuberculosis and a comprehensive anti-tuberculosis scheme has been in existence with the establishment of dispensaries, hospitals, sanatoria and settlements.

The dispensaries should perform the following functions—a centre of examination and diagnosis, a centre of contact examination, a centre of sorting cases, a centre of medical education, a centre of propaganda and a centre of information bureau. The hospitals and sanatoria receive all open cases that are sent over by the clinics, and the colonies or settlements take in ex-patients from sanatoria for some period till they become more and more acclimatized and their strength becomes stabilized so that they may be in a position to stand in competition with other healthy individuals. Ex-patients cannot stand competition with other healthy individuals the moment they are out of hospital, as the period of first two years after discharge from the hospital is the most vulnerable period for relapses.

Dr. A.V.—With the establishment of these institutions, practically every open case is segregated.

Dr. K.V.—Yes. In almost all Western countries, notably in Denmark, Norway and New Zealand, there is a large provision of beds. For every death that takes place, there is provision of 1½ beds in Denmark, 2 in New Zealand and 3 in Norway.

Hence the marked reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis in these countries.

Dr. A.V.—Has B.C.G. Vaccine any value in the reduction of tuberculosis mortality?

Dr. K.V.—Of recent years, a great advance has been made in the prevention of tuberculosis by B.C.G. Vaccine, and the mortality from tuberculosis has been to a very large extent reduced in Norway by this method.

Dr. A.V.—You seem to emphasize the importance of contact examination? What exactly is contact examination and what part does it play in the prevention of tuberculosis?

Dr. K.V.—It is the examination of individuals who come in contact with open or infectious cases of tuberculosis. In the case of any individual suffering from open tuberculosis in a house, his relations and friends who come in close contact with him have every chance of catching the infection. It has been worked out that a certain percentage of the contacts actually get the disease by close association with the relations or friends suffering from this disease.

By means of this examination, the doctor is able to detect the presence of tuberculosis disease and compels the patient to seek advice at a hospital. This early diagnosis is very useful and important as it ensures a speedier recovery and shorter stay in an institution.

Dr. A.V.—Well, I entirely agree with you. This is a very important aspect in the prevention of the disease, but I wonder how far this is being done at Madras.

Dr. K.V.—Contact examination is being done at the Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore. There is one doctor and one health visitor who are solely engaged in this work. Every open case that is detected in the Institute is taken over by the Contact Doctor, a Contact Card is filled in giving particulars of his occupation, type of house, number of inmates, nature of ventilation, number of living rooms, drainage and sanitation, etc., and the patient is asked to bring as many of his contacts as possible to the institute for examination. If there are other tenants in his house, letters are sent to the heads of these tenants informing them of the presence of an open case of tuberculosis in that particular house and advising them to get themselves examined as a preventive measure. This examination is done free of all obligations, either at the institute or in the homes of the contacts. The tenants are requested to let the doctor know the exact time when he could visit them. During the last four months, the Institute doctor has visited nearly 360 houses and the percentage of contacts who showed symptoms of active disease was found to be nearly 3 per cent. This is almost three times the contact infection usually present in Western countries.

Dr. A.V.—As a practitioner in the City of Madras, I am not surprised at this. And I think we can easily explain the cause. I have found that living conditions in Madras are so bad—very ill-ventilated houses, insufficient accommodation, over-crowding with vicious atmosphere. For instance, in a place like Trichinopoly, we have what are called "Stores," with congested, ill-ventilated, over-crowded houses, which are breeding places of tuberculosis, and where a number of families live in very close contact, packed like sardines. The very poor economic

conditions of the Province, resulting in under-feeding, low resistance and low calorific and poor nutritive value of the food, which is insufficient in quantity and quality is a potent factor.

Dr. K.V.—True. I agree with you, the economic conditions are very poor; out of 3,000 contacts examined at the Tuberculosis Institute, 2,820 had no income at all and the income of the remaining 180 was less than Rs. 35 per month.

Dr. A.V.—Thirty-five rupees is hardly enough for healthy lives to keep on and a tubercular patient requires more nourishment and good diet. It is no wonder that he has very little chance of recovery. And what happens to the other 2,820 who have no income at all and who are actually starving? Something should be done to ease this aspect of the problem.

Dr. K.V.—At present in Madras Presidency, we have no organized attempt made to combat tuberculosis in any aspect. In Western countries, every borough has got what is called an After-Care Committee, whose main function it is to give aid to patients, their families and who are in need of help either financial or in kind. For instance, for each bread-winner of the family who is an in-patient in a hospital, the After-Care Committee undertakes to look after the members of his family till such time as the patient comes out of the hospital well. This not only relieves the anxiety of the family but at the same time allows the patient peace of mind to continue the treatment for the required length of the time so that he may have a better chance of recovery than what he would have if he were worried about his wife and children. It is possible to have some committee like this in Madras.

Dr. A.V.—Another factor that is responsible for the said situation is the ignorance of the common man. Even the so-called educated people are ignorant of the nature—the infective nature of the disease. It is a pity that this should be so, and an intensive propaganda is very necessary to spread the knowledge of the nature of the disease and how best we can combat the disease and what to do when infected.

Dr. K.V.—Of course, the importance of propaganda in tackling the problem cannot be over-estimated. This is being done in the institute among the patients by distribution of pamphlets in all languages, by lectures in schools, cinema demonstrations and lantern-slides lectures. Whenever opportunity occurs, the propaganda is done by taking a stall in exhibition. This is not enough. More propaganda is necessary by popular lectures, by magic lanterns, cinema shows, so that more enthusiasm may be aroused among the public.

Dr. A.V.—You mentioned that sorting of cases is one of the functions of the clinic. Can you enlighten me as to what this means, and how it is done?

Dr. K.V.—In any tuberculosis clinic, as soon as cases are diagnosed, the cases which are found to be suitable for institutional treatment have to be sent to the institutions for further treatment. That is, cases suitable for hospital treatment are sent over to hospitals; cases suitable for sanatorium are sent over to a sanatorium and cases which are very early are treated in the dispensaries and cases which are far advanced, where nothing can be done, are treated at their own homes—this is what is called domiciliary treatment. The clinic doctor visits these advanced cases and tries to make their lives as comfortable as possible, till something happens to the patients. But the greater part of his attention is bestowed on the preventive aspect, that is, to see that infection is not spread to other inmates of the house.

Dr. A.V.—And that brings me to the most important question, viz., the adequacy of the accommodation for the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Dr. K.V.—The present accommodation is very meagre indeed. For the whole City of Madras, we have one hospital at Royapetta with 62 beds and one Sanatorium at Tambaram with 100 beds, thus making a total of 162 beds for the whole City with a population of nearly 14 lakhs. The Corporation is building a Tuberculosis Hospital for 48 beds and it will probably be ready for occupation in two or three months. The number of people diagnosed to be suffering from tuberculosis at the Tuberculosis Institute every year is in the neighbourhood of 4 to 5 thousand. Both these institutions, hospital and sanatoria, put together cannot accommodate more than 300 patients, because no stay of less than six months has any useful effect on a tubercular patient and therefore each bed can accommodate only two patients in a year. Very many patients have to be refused admission into hospitals due to overcrowding.

Dr. A.V.—This is true of Madras. What about the districts?

Dr. K.V.—Attempts are being made to start Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria in the various districts of the Presidency. There is a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai and a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Trichinopoly recently opened by the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. I find that the Jail Sanatorium at Bellary has been taken over by the Medical department of the Government of Madras to be used as a Civil Sanatorium. Attempts are being made to start Sanatoria in Vizagapatam, in Kurnool, Ramnad and in Tanjore districts. In some of the Headquarters Hospitals a few beds are now available for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Because of the enormous inadequacy of institutional treatment, Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow made a nation-wide appeal in 1938, and as a result of the appeal nearly 85 lakhs were collected from the whole of India. Five per cent of this was retained by the Centre and 95 per cent was given back to the Provinces. Madras Presidency was able to get Rs. 4·7 lakhs. With the raising of the fund, a Tuberculosis Association of India was formed with Delhi as its centre and every Province has a Provincial Tuberculosis Association. Madras has got one such Association.

A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up for combating tuberculosis in the Presidency.

It is proposed to have one sanatorium for a population of four districts; thus there will be six sanatoria for the Presidency.

Education Department at work

Salient features for August 1947

General.—Sri T. P. Santanakrishna Naidu, B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, has been appointed temporarily as a Special Officer to prepare the report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency during the quinquennium 1942–47.

Education—Special.—A Nursery Training Section has been started in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, and a fresh batch of students is being admitted to training during the school year 1947–48.

Pandits' Training Classes.—The training section opened recently in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for the training of Tamil Pandits has since been closed on account of its very poor strength.

Local Administration Powers

The following is a discussion between the Hon'ble Sri Chandramowli and Mr. A. N. Sivaraman, broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras.

Mr. Sivaraman.—Good evening, Mr. Chandramowli. It is indeed a pleasure to be able to meet you and get some clarification of your plans for local administration ?

Mr. Chandramowli.—Yes, I shall be only too glad to express my views. But the subject is so vast that I wonder whether we can finish it in the next few minutes.

Mr. S.—I can see your point, and I quite agree with you. May be, you would like to split the subject into various heads.

Mr. C.—I should think that it would be better if we take the subject under three heads, namely, powers of local bodies, their resources and franchise.

Mr. S.—Yes. That suits me quite well. Let us take up the first of the three tonight—powers. What powers would you assign to local bodies ?

Mr. C.—Generally, I would like to give wide powers to the local bodies, so that the entire administration will run smooth, getting assistance and co-operation from the public.

Mr. S.—So, you are in favour of giving the maximum amount of power to local bodies ?

Mr. C.—Yes.

Mr. S.—And when you say "yes", you of course mean, consistent with efficiency.

Mr. C.—Certainly. That goes without saying. A new Panchayat Act, granting a good deal of autonomy to village panchayats to manage their own affairs is at present under the active consideration of the Madras Cabinet.

Mr. S.—When we discuss the quantum of autonomy, I think we must study it alongside the question of structure, areas and functions of local bodies. So, before I ask you for elucidation in respect of powers . . .

Mr. C.—I know, you want to have an overall picture of the general set-up.

Mr. S.—Your guess is correct. What I wanted to ask you was this. Is it your intention to have panchayats in every village and town, and no other type of local self-governing body ?

Mr. C.—Yes. Village panchayats for villages and municipalities for towns.

Mr. S.—So, you would take the village as the unit. Every village will be a unit and will have a local body for itself. Do you think of having some local body functioning for a group of villages ?

Mr. C.—Barring cities, that is towns, where we will have municipalities, I don't want to have any intermediate body between the Government and the village administration.

Mr. S.—By village, you mean the Revenue village.

Mr. C.—Yes.

Mr. S.—Will you have a village panchayat even when the population is less than a thousand ?

Mr. C.—In fact, I would like that each village having about 500 people should have a panchayat.

Mr. S.—Where the population is about 500, the number of houses may be somewhere near a hundred, and it may not be possible to vest in those villages any powers regarding education or what may be called public health, medical service and the like.

Mr. C.—The vesting of the power does not depend upon the area covered by local bodies, I mean the size. But I do understand that education comes under a special category. That is why I am of the opinion that the State should have control over education; but as far as public health is concerned, local bodies whether small or big can manage it. They can look after the health, sanitary conditions and other amenities efficiently.

Mr. S.—I was wondering whether you should not treat health and environmental sanitation as separate aspects. I think it is generally accepted by the Government that the term 'health' would include such items as vaccination, health survey, child-welfare centres, nursing staff, and all that. Do you not think that a village will be too small a unit to manage all this ?

Mr. C.—So long as we have one hundred houses, I can't call it a small unit. It could have a doctor, a child-welfare centre, a vaccination and sanitary post. Of course in certain exceptional cases, some of the villages may be grouped or clubbed together for a specific purpose and can function jointly. For example, there are inter-connecting roads in villages, and they have to co-operate and contribute their share proportionate to their size. That is how co-ordination will go in certain respects.

Mr. S.—But will there be no organizational set-up for such co-ordination ?

Mr. C.—There need not be any special organizational set-up so long as we have officers over these bodies to supervise and check, and do other things.

Mr. S.—I see. I understand your point. But I still have this doubt, namely, having a nurse and a doctor, may cost about Rs. 3,000 a year, and I wonder if a village with a population of 500 will have enough revenue to bear this responsibility all by itself.

Mr. C.—That is why we want to increase the financial resources of local bodies, not depending upon the provincial Government for assistance. They will be authorized to levy certain local taxes, a portion of the village land revenues and other resources, such as cleaning of tanks and wells, grass sales, etc. Such things will fetch a fairly good amount of money and they can manage locally in this manner. There is the house tax, and they can have market tax, vehicle tax, water tax. Besides these local taxes, Government would also come to their assistance, when really needed. We are even collecting cesses.

Mr. S.—When you mention cess, I wonder if it is not something like an automatic tax. Could you tell me if the villagers will be allowed to decide the rate of that cess.

Mr. C.—Yes.

Mr. S.—And education will be outside their purview and the education cess will go to the provincial Government.

Mr. C.—Yes. Education must be compulsory and uniform and unless the State comes and takes up its control you can never liquidate illiteracy.

Mr. S.—Do you create any compulsory obligations on the village panchayat? Would you say that the panchayat shall provide such and such amenities, etc.?

Mr. C.—I won't say that we would compel them, but they have got to perform certain obligations, which, whether there is compulsion or not, any responsible body will do.

Mr. S.—Supposing the villagers decide that some particular amenity is superfluous and they don't want to tax themselves for that expenditure, will they have freedom of decision in that matter?

Mr. C.—No, they cannot have such freedom. Because, for example, if they decide not to have sweepers, they cannot be allowed to have rubbish in the streets, and expose the people to the dangers of insanitary conditions. In such cases, I would certainly wish that action is taken if they ignore such elementary and primary duties.

Mr. S.—But the villagers may think rubbish removal is looked after by the householders and may not be willing to tax themselves. I am sorry. I should not argue. My role is to get your views. What you mean is that the Government will have powers to change the decisions made by local bodies.

Mr. C.—The provincial Government will have powers of supervision and at times can take control.

Mr. S.—So the Government will have an officer for a group of villages to supervise and see that the panchayats perform their duties well.

Mr. C.—Yes, I do not want that the officers should interfere in every work, but they should supervise and see if the duties are discharged properly.

Mr. S.—So, your Inspectors will go to each panchayat and see whether there are proper arrangements of sanitation, repairs of irrigarion channels and other amenities.

Mr. C.—He must report to the Government, if there are no proper arrangements. In the first instance, he must instruct the panchayats to attend to the same. In case they do not, he will report to the Government.

Mr. S.—But the Government will have to verify through the same person?

Mr. C.—It won't be difficult to do this.

Mr. S.—So, the panchayat are to be in fact under surveillance.

Mr. C.—Not exactly. If each one of the panchayats shouldered the responsibility of taking care of their villages, they will have the advantage of health and prosperity. Their decisions will not be overriden every time. Matters of local interest may become State problems tomorrow. It is necessary for Government to have some control and supervision.

Mr. S.—What is the process by which Government's control is exercised?

Mr. C.—When the Panchayat Officers report against a panchayat the Government immediately calls for records, asks for their explanation and takes the necessary steps. The Government will then decide to give instructions to the panchayat concerned. If the panchayat does not take action, the Government will override it, and order them to act. Or the panchayat board will be dissolved and superseded. It may look arbitrary, but in the general interests of the people, this may have to be done. This is the control which the Government will have.

Mr. S.—There is only one person between the local body and the Government—the officer? So the officer is the sole judge of the requirements of the village.

Mr. C.—Not exactly.

Mr. S.—I was wondering if it is not better to have a democratic supervisory body between the Government and the panchayats. May be a taluk board, or a firka board. Would that not be a more democratic arrangement? They may also do the co-ordination work between villagers, who cannot afford to do certain things independently.

Mr. C.—One Panchayat Officer will be in charge of a group of villages. His responsibilities and duties are prescribed, there may not be any difficulty in running the routine.

And the Government is always there. If the officer is found to be not doing his duties properly, action will be taken against him, even by dismissing him. He is given certain duties and powers, and he has to go by them.

Mr. S.—So the Panchayat Officer will function as the eyes and ears of the Government? But again I have this difficulty. Freedom really means freedom to decide what is good for themselves. Do you propose to establish a panchayat in every village compulsorily? Or would you like them to decide whether they should have panchayat or not.

Mr. C.—When once the general principle is decided that it is good to have such bodies, for the welfare of the people, a legislation is necessary. Legislation means compulsion. I would like such sort of legislation or compulsion, whether the people like it or not.

Mr. S.—If the population of a village is only 500, the panchayat would compare with the parish councils, and the parish councils have very little work. The parish council mostly looks up to the rural district council firstly, and to the county council for the best part of the amenities that they need. Do you not think that in the absence of such set-up, the powers that we give to these bodies may not be operative.

Mr. C.—There must be some general sense of administrative possibilities in the people also. It will not become inoperative. Because, the parish councils in England have done more good to the people than Parliament itself.

Mr. S.—The good that they do is through close contact they keep with the rural district council and county council in regard to their particular needs. Their main functions are to bring to the notice of the rural district council and the county council what exactly their requirements are.

Mr. C.—In England they have more of city life, and here we have more of rural life. Ninety per cent of the population is in the villages. You cannot exactly copy that here.

Mr. S.—I agree that we cannot copy England. But would you want these 22,000 villages as isolated units looking up to Madras which is not within their geographical range of communication, enabling them to make personal contacts?

Mr. C.—But the villages can combine for certain purposes and have joint amenities. They will be given powers and resources. They need not approach the Government for everything.

Mr. S.—What exactly are the functions which you would make more or less obligatory for the panchayats ?

Mr. C.—Irrigation facilities, canal clearing, cattle grazing ; we are also giving them sanitation and other requirements. We would include charities too.

Mr. S.—When you talk about irrigation, do you not think it better to put the responsibility only on landowners. Why should those who own no lands be asked to contribute to the requirements of repairs of irrigation channels ?

Mr. C.—In villages, practically most of the people will own lands. The man who owns a house pays tax ; similarly owners of lands pay taxes. Most of the income comes from the lands, and most of the expenditure goes towards that.

Mr. S.—What other functions would you entrust with the panchayats ?

Mr. C.—Generally, the local bodies will have every responsibility, civil, judiciary and even policing to a certain extent.

Mr. S.—So the obligations of panchayats would be maintenance of streets, repairing of irrigation channels, tanks, wells and looking after sanitation, as also health service. They will also manage local police and run village judicial courts. Am I right in summing up your ideas like this ?

Mr. C.—Yes.

Mr. S.—There will be no panchayat court apart from village panchayat.

Mr. C.—No.

Mr. S.—Will there be appeals against the decision of panchayat courts to the stipendiary Munsif Courts and Criminal Courts ?

Mr. C.—Yes.

Mr. S.—I have only one more question to ask. What will be the status of servants of village panchayats ?

Mr. C.—Servants of the local bodies should be on a par with those of other government departments in status, position and pay.

Mr. S.—In pay too ! Well, this and many other things that you have said will enable us to discuss the financial resources against the background of needs.

Mr. C.—Yes. I should think so.

Mr. S.—Thank you Mr. Chandramowli. Then I shall meet you again.

Nationalisation of Road Transport

The following is a discussion broadcast by A.I.R., Madras, in which the Hon'ble Sri Daniel Thomas, and Messrs. Anantharamakrishnan and Sathe took part.

Mr. Anantharamakrishnan.—We have seen many reports in the daily press on the nationalisation of road transport in this Province. Government have also issued statements from time to time. But one does not seem to be able to get a clear picture of the Government's ideas on this subject. I am sure both the operators and public will welcome an authoritative and comprehensive statement from you on various points.

Mr. Daniel Thomas.—The question of nationalisation came up for consideration as early as last September and since then a Special Cabinet Sub-Committee has been at work to draw up a comprehensive plan. The subject covers diverse issues of great magnitude and it naturally took considerable time for decision. Government have reviewed the Cabinet Sub-Committee's report and have decided upon the broad basis of the nationalisation plan.

Mr. A.—What is the broad basis on which the Government have decided ? Could we have an elucidation of the points ?

Mr. Sathe.—The first principle accepted by the Government is that nationalisation is desirable in the public interests. The word " Nationalisation " is used rather vaguely, but its implications would be clear as we proceed to the actual scheme proposed for the whole province.

Railways, as the backbone of the transport system of any country, have been nationalised. The only other important mode of transport, apart from airways and water-ways, is the road transport. In the interest of perfect co-ordination between these two it is desirable for the State to take up the management of this means of transport as well.

Mr. A.—Who will be the owners of the road transport system after nationalisation—the Central Government, the Provincial Government or public bodies ?

Mr. Thomas.—The ownership will be vested in a corporate body to be called the Provincial Road Transport Board. The Madras Government who should have the controlling voice, will contribute 51 per cent of the share capital and local bodies 20 per cent. The railways will contribute 15 per cent and the balance of 14 per cent will be offered to the existing operators.

Mr. A.—Is this not too small an allocation to the operator ? After all, it was he that developed road transport over a long period of years and it is his business that is now to be taken away.

Mr. S.—The Madras Government should have a controlling or dominant voice and this can be realised only by their taking up the majority of the shares. Government have the difficult task of distributing the remaining 49 per cent among the three interests who are directly concerned. Road Transport cannot develop on healthy lines unless there is perfect co-ordination with the railways, who have therefore to be associated in the scheme and given representation commensurate with their importance. Local bodies also are interested in the transport facilities within their regions and as such they will have to be given some share. In fact in some provinces. local bodies have taken up the whole financial interest but here we have given them as much

share as was possible without encroaching upon the other two interested parties, namely, railways and the existing operators. Thus, it was not possible to allow the operators more than 14 per cent.

Mr. A.—If the operators do not wish to take up the share allotted to them, who then will be offered these shares ?

Mr. T.—The shares will be taken up by the Madras Government.

Mr. A.—The operators in the province are mostly individual owners, running a few buses each. Is it the intention of the Government to take over the operators' vehicles, or are the operators going to be allowed to operate their vehicles on other routes, which do not come under the nationalisation scheme ?

Mr. S.—It is not proposed to force the operators to give their vehicles to the Government, but if they have vehicles surplus to their needs, it is always open to them to ask for permits on routes not covered by the nationalisation plan for the time being. The Transport Authorities would consider these applications along with others who might apply for the same routes, and grant them according to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Mr. A.—Could you not show some preference, in granting these new permits, to the operators who have already shown their initiative and also gained experience in road transport ?

Mr. T.—It is not possible to state categorically that such operators, whose routes are taken over by the State, would be granted permits on other routes. But they have the chance to apply and fight their battle along with others and essentially the grant of permits depend on the merits of operator. It is upto them to prove to the Transport Authorities that with their experience they will be able to run the service better than others who may also apply.

Mr. A.—By what stages do you propose to take over the existing services ?

Mr. S.—It would be obviously impossible to take over all road transport services within a short time and hence a five-year plan has been drawn up for nationalisation by stages. After a very careful consideration, Government have finally decided that the State should take over one-fifth of the permits in each of the important districts in the first year commencing from about April next.

Mr. A.—Apart from this plan for gradual nationalisation have you any priority schemes in view ?

Mr. S.—Transport services in the Madras City area which have come in for constant public criticism, will be taken over in October of this year or as soon thereafter as possible. Similarly the two Ghat routes, namely, Madura to Kodaikanal and Coimbatore to Ooty as well as the town services in Madras and Coimbatore are to be taken over as soon as possible. These three items are being treated as separate units, apart from the five-year plan which commences from the next financial year.

Mr. A.—How does the Government propose to spread over the five years the nationalisation of other Bus Services in the Province ?

Mr. T.—Various alternatives were possible. One of these was to take over a few districts in the first year, some more districts in the succeeding year, and so on, till the whole province was covered. Administratively, this would certainly be more convenient, but the operators themselves represented to Government that if this system is followed starting from Madras, the districts away from Madras would be at an advantage over others. Thus, the operators, in Madras and other districts like Chingleput, etc., would lose their business all by one stroke in the first year, whereas their counterparts in remote districts such as Vizag, Malabar, would be left free to go on with their business for two, three, or four years more. Hence the Government have decided to take over only 20 per cent of the permits in each of the bigger districts in the first year and to continue the process year after year until all the districts are taken over.

Mr. A.—One is bound to ask as to how Government can cope even in the first year with the stupendous task of organising the transport service simultaneously in several districts Is it not getting to be very difficult for Government to take over transport service in so many districts at the same time ? Can you maintain efficient service if you start operations in all districts simultaneously.

Mr. S.—There are about five thousand permits in the whole Province covering 25 districts, the average comes to about 200 permits per district. 20 per cent of this would be about 40 and I reckon that an efficient service first could be operated with 40 buses. I find this would be a satisfactory economic unit. It may happen that in some districts there are only 30 buses in which case, the 20 per cent quota is too low a figure. In such districts it is not proposed to take over the services in the first year but commence the nationalisation in the second year, taking over 40 per cent of the permits, thus giving the Government a good unit to operate upon.

Mr. A.—Even a unit of 40 buses might prove uneconomical if it is spread over a large district.

Mr. S.—In the districts taken over, it is proposed to concentrate the activities of State Transport over a very compact area, radiating from the district headquarters. Thus, Government will operate a sufficient number of houses over a concentrated area, making it possible to run efficient service. Year by year this compact area would be expanded so that in five years' time, the whole district is covered, completing the whole scheme.

Mr. A.—What about the thousands of men that are now employed by the operators in the transport service ? Is it the intention of the Government to take over the services of these men ?

Mr. T.—The success of the State Transport depends essentially on the availability of trained personnel. Such men are available with the existing operators, and Government will endeavour to take over as many workers and employees as possible from their previous employers, as and when those particular services on which they are employed are taken over by the State.

Mr. A.—The Public, in recent years, have been clamouring for a better standard of comfort in road transport service. Are the Government going to bring in any new double-decker buses, with better seats ?

Mr. S.—One of the primary objects of nationalization is to provide better transport facilities, not only in numbers, but also in quality. It is hoped to provide better seats, better accommodation and more comfortable travel with better attention in every respect. It is also proposed to obtain a few of the latest buses from abroad, so that it will be possible for our local coach-builders to copy them at a later stage. It may not be possible to bring in a sufficient number of such vehicles due to the existing import restriction but the deficiency will be made up by the coaches available locally and construction of coaches on a standard plan. The main object will always be to make bus travel a real comfort. It is proposed to start Diesel buses in

Madras but with a few buses only in the first instance and increase the number after some experience has been gained. This will also relieve the petrol position to a certain extent. The feasibility of running double-deckers in the City is also being examined.

Mr. A.—At the same time bus travel is to be made cheaper too, I presume.

Mr. T.—With the existing conditions of labour and availability of materials, it is doubtful if bus travel can be made cheaper than it is today. But if we can provide better services at existing rates, it would be an additional attraction for the plan.

Mr. A.—The general impression in the public mind is that Government have never run any commercial enterprise successfully or efficiently. Is nationalized road transport going to be an exception to this rule ?

Mr. T.—Government is aware of a certain amount of public opinion in this regard. Most departments like Post Office and Railways are efficiently run by the Government and bring in considerable revenues. Owing to its somewhat inelastic nature, a Government department as such may not be fully able to cope with the demands made by a commercial undertaking of this nature. It is therefore proposed to set up a Road Transport Board which will be in entire charge of the administration. This Board will be comparable more or less to the Board of Directors in a commercial firm. There will be no Government interference in the working of this Board in its day-to-day administration and every care will be taken to see that Government 'red tape' does not impede the working of the transport service.

Mr. A.—The success or failure of an organization does not depend solely on the system but also on the men who work it.

Mr. S.—I entirely agree. The Board will consist of men who have experience of transport and in the management of large transport agencies. There would be as General Manager, an expert on the general transport administration side, assisted by a qualified automobile engineer on the technical side and a person experienced in commercial audit on the financial side. With this nucleus of practical commercial experience and with complete powers over day-to-day administration, it is proposed to eliminate the inherent defects associated with State management.

Mr. A.—There will be hundreds of questions arising in each district which will have to be decided quickly. How do you propose to provide for this ?

Mr. S.—The Provincial Board would lay down the general policy with regard to organization of transport, maintenance of central workshops, purchase of standard vehicles, construction of coachwork at a central depot, appointment of superior staff, stocking of spare part and so on. The actual administration in the mufassal would be entrusted to the District Manager directly working under the General Manager, assisted by a qualified engineer and an auditor. The district staff would be responsible to run the vehicles efficiently and maintain the district workshops as well as operate the services throughout the district.

Mr. A.—You have covered most of the points. What about labour ? Labour has been clamouring for better terms of service. I presume they will get better terms when the road services are taken over.

Mr. T.—Dealing with labour would be regulated by the usual procedure laid down under the Trade Union Act. Recently, Government have constituted a Court of Enquiry to advise them on the conditions of service of labour in private transport undertakings and the position would be reviewed in light of the recommendations made.

Mr. A.—What are the arrangements you propose for taking over the vehicles from the operators and paying them compensation ?

Mr. T.—Government will work on the principle that they should not force any operator to give up this vehicles or equipment. Government also realize that as the State takes over the services, the vehicles previously running over those routes would no longer be of any use to those operators. A valuation committee will therefore be set up in each district on which the operators will also be represented. This committee will proceed to enumerate the vehicles, equipment and other property, which the operators are prepared to sell to the State Transport Service. Every item in the list would be valued by this committee, generally on the principle of cost price minus depreciation. If the figures of cost price are not available, the current market price would be taken as the basis. Government would thus offer the owners what may be called a fair price.

Mr. A.—Are you restricting in any way the type of vehicles that you would purchase if offered ?

Mr. S.—As far as possible. For an organization of this size, it would always be advantageous to standardise on a few makes. But Government realise that operators whose services are taken over, would find their vehicles redundant and thus a liability. In consideration of this fact, Government will normally purchase all vehicles so long as they are not more than four years old at the time of acquisition and are in a road-worthy condition. As far as equipment and workshops are concerned, Government will offer to pay the valuation as determined by the valuation committee and it will be open to the operators to accept it or not.

Mr. A.—Does this plan for nationalization cover all public road transport ?

Mr. T.—The scheme of nationalization as envisaged now covers only the passenger transport services and the five-year plan applies only to buses. Taxis are not included in this scheme. The principle of State management of goods transport has also been accepted but it is not proposed to initiate the scheme till the passenger service is completely nationalized.

Index numbers of import and export prices for the Province of Madras for June 1947.

1. The index number of declared values of foreign imports advanced by 67 points to 313.
2. The index number of declared values of foreign exports declined by 3 points to 257.
3. The index number of declared values of coastwise imports advanced by 26 points to 311.
4. The index number of declared values of coastwise exports declined by 48 points to 314.

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The Government have nominated Sri M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, President of the Potato Merchants Association, Mettupalayam, as a member of the Potato Advisory Committee. The Potato Control Officer, Ootacamund, and the Deputy Potato Control Officer have also been included in the Committee. The latter will be the Secretary of the Committee.

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Subscriptions from the Province towards National Savings Certificate for the period from 1st April 1947 to 9th August 1947 amount to Rs. 54,22,915. The figure for the week ended 19th August is Rs. 31,37,745.

List of Temples thrown open to Excluded Classes

Tanjore district

1. Sri Thiagarajaswami temple, Tiruvarur.
2. Sri Sattanathaswami temple, Shiyali.
3. Sri Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple, Kummathi Thidal, Mannargudi taluk.
4. Sri Akshayalingaswami temple, Kivalur, Negapatam taluk.
5. Sri Singaravelar temple, Sikkil, Negapatam taluk.
6. Sri Neelathakshiamman temple, Negapatam taluk.
7. Sri Amirthagateeswarar temple, Thirukkadayur.
8. Sri Venkatachalapathy temple, Pulivalam, Negapatam taluk.
9. Sri Kodandaramaswami temple, Vaduvoor, Mannargudi taluk.

Ramnad district

1. Sri Mayuranathaswami temple, Rajapalayam.
2. Sri Peria Mariamman, Srivilliputhur.
3. Sri Visalakshiamman and six other temples.
4. Sri Nachiar Temple, Srivilliputur.
5. Sri Subrahmanyaswami koil, Paramakudi.
6. Sri Kumbahareeswarar temple, Thirupavanai.
7. Mayuranathasawmi Sri Venkatachalapathy, Sri Visalakshiamman, Sri Sivasubramanyasami, Sri Badrakaliamman, Sri Mariamman, Sri Venkatachalapathisami, Sri Karuppanaswami and Sri Amman Koil, Sivakasi.
8. Sowmyanarayanaperumal temple, Thirukoshtiyur.
9. Kaleswarar, etc., at Kalayar koil, Sivaganga Samasthanam.
10. Sri Karunellinathaswami and Ninranarayanaperumal temple, Thiruthangal, Sathur taluk.
11. Sri Kottaivasal Vinayagar, Kothendaramaswami and Sri Sokkanathaswami temples, in Ramnad Samasthanam.

Tinnevelly district

1. Sankararameswaraswami and Sri Vaikuntapathi, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly district.
2. Sri Thirumalai Kumaran Shrine, Panpolli.
3. Sri Soundarapandiswarar and Sri Kumarar temples, Karichangulam village, Melananguneri taluk.
4. Sri Subrahmanayaswami temple, Tiruchendur.
5. Sri Muthukrishnaswami and Sri Kothandarameswarar, Kayattur.
6. Sri Ramaswami Avudiammal Vaidyanathaswami, Sermadevi.
7. Sri Papavinasaswami, Vikramasingapuram, Ambasamudram.
8. Sri Kasinathaswami, etc., Ambasamudram, Ambasamudram taluk.
9. Sri Krishnaswami, etc., temples Ambasamudram town and taluk.
10. Sri Veerasikamani Rajagopal Mannarkoil, Sankaranainarkoil.
11. Sri Kothandaramaswarar, Kayathar.
12. Sri Kumarar temple, Panpolli.
13. Sri Nalliappar Devasthanam, Tinnevelly.
14. Sri Poovananatharswami temple, Koilpatti.

Coimbatore disrict

1. Bhuvaneswaraswamy, Satyamangalam.
2. Sri Subramanaswamy and Sri Marimman, Pollachi.
3. Sri Pettai Visweswaraswamy, Coimbatore.
4. Sri Ammankovil, Thirupur.
5. Sri Ranganathaswamy, Sri Bhimeswaraswamy.
6. Sri Malamman temple, Kodumudy, Erode taluk.
7. Sri Maginteswaraswamy temple, Kodumudi, Erode taluk.
8. Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Karamadai, Avanashi taluk.

Salem district

1. Sri Sugavaneswara, Salem town.
2. Sri Veerabhadraswamy temple, Royachoti.

Nilgiris district

1. Sri Subramanayaswami temple, Coonoor.
2. Sri Rama Balasubramanyaswami temples, Wellington.

Cuddapah district

1. Sri Chennakesavaswamy, Polladri, Proddatur taluk.
2. Sri Rama temple, Aalamkhanipalli.
3. Sri Chennakesavalu, Proddatur.

Nellore district

1. Sri Udayakaleswaraswamy, etc., temples, Gandagaram, Kovur taluk.
2. Sri Venugopalaswamy, Moolapet, Nellore.
3. Sri Kirshnadharmaraju temple, Moolapet, Nellore.

Trichinopoly district

1. Sri Thayumanaswami temple, Rock Fort, Trichinopoly town and district.
2. Sri Uthamarkoil, Bikshandarkoil village, Lalgudi taluk.
3. Sri Saptharishiswarar temples, Lalgudi town and taluk.
4. Kadambavaneswarar temple, Kadambarkoil village, Kulittalai taluk, Trichinopoly district.
5. Sri Vedanarayanaperumal temple, Thirunarayanapuram, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.
6. Sri Panjavarneswarar and Kanthimathiamman temples, Urayur.
7. Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Srirangam.

Madura district

1. Sri Srinivasaperumal temple, Dindigul town.
2. Sri Abiramaniamman temple, Kalahasteeswarar temple, Dindigul.
3. Sri Andavar Subramanyaswamy temple, Tirupparankunram, attached to Sri Madura, etc., Devasthanams.
4. Sri Meenakshi Chockanathaswamy temple, Tirumangalam town and taluk and Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple, Madura town and taluk.

North Arcot district

1. Sri Marghabandhu Eswarar, Virinjipuram.
2. Sri Arunachaleswarar temple, Tiruvannamalai.
3. Sri Pooniamman temple, Vaniyambadi.

South Arcot district

1. Sri Pataleeswarar, Thiruppappuliyur.
2. Sri Veeratiswarar temple, Thiruvathigal, Cuddalore taluk.
3. Sri Kumarar Koil, Cuddalore Old Town.
4. Sri Thiruvikramaswamy temple, Thirukoyilur town and taluk.
5. Mayavendipillayar and Droupadhiamman temples, Nellikuppam.
6. Pralayakaleswarar temple, Pennadam.
7. Thekaleeswaraperumalkoil, Thirukoilur.
8. Sri Vaithiyanathaswamy temple, Tittagudy and Sri Ranganathar temple, Vasistapuram, Vriddachalam taluk.

Madras City

1. Sri Kandaswamy temple, Park Town.
2. Sri Arunachaleswarar and Sri Varadarajaperumal temple, Tiruvellore
3. Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Angalamman Koil Street, Perambur Barracks, Choolai.

4. Sri Meenakshi and Easwarar temples, Komaleeswarpet.
5. Sri Agastheeswarar and Prasanna Venkateswaraperumal temples, Nungambakkam.

Chingleput district

1. Sri Devarajaswami temple, Conjeeveram town and taluk.

Coimbatore district

1. Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Satyamangalam.

Chittoor district

1. Kalahasteeswarar temple, Kalahasti.
2. Sri Subramanyaswamy temple, Tiruttani.

Kurnool district

1. Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Bollavaram.

Bellary district

1. Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple, Bellary town.

Anantapur district

1. Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Kadiri town and taluk.

Vizagapatam district

1. Sri Varahalakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple, Simhachalam.

List of Temples permitted to be thrown open to the Excluded Classes

Ramnad district

1. Sri Venkatachalapathy, Sattur, Sattur taluk.
2. Sri Viswanadhaswamy, Sivakasi, Sattur.
3. Sri Vaidyanadhaswamy, Madhavar vilagam, Srivilliputhur.
4. Sri Anjukoil Devasthanams at Kunnakudi, comprising of Piranmalai, Tiruppattur, Kunnakudi, Tirukolakudi and Thenakshiamman temple and sub-temples at Chadurvedamangalam, Kunnakudi, Tiruppattur.
5. Temples (83) under the management of the Rajah of Ramnad.
6. Sri Subramanyaswamy temple, Sivakasi, Sattur taluk.
7. Sri Navaneethaswamy temple, Virudhunagar, Sattur taluk.
8. Sri Kuppuswamy temple, Sivakasi, Sattur taluk.
9. Sri Chockanadhaswamy temple, Virudhunagar, Sattur taluk.
10. Sri Shenbagalingaswamy temple, Eluvani, Thirupurnam, Aruppukottai taluk.
11. Sri Mariamman temple, Prukkangadi, Sattur taluk.
12. Sri Koppudayar temple, Karaikudi, Tiruppattur taluk.

Tinnevelly district

1. Sri Ekandalingaswamy, Kandiswaram, Srivaikuntam taluk.
2. Sri Kallapiran, Srivaikuntam, Srivaikuntam taluk.
3. Sri Renganadhaswamy, Perur, Srivaikuntam.
4. Sri Mayakoothar, Perungulam, Srivaikuntam.
5. Srivaikuntapati, Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam.
6. Sri Tiruvaluthiswarar, Perungulam, Srivaikuntam.
7. Sri Mahara Nedunkuzhai Kathur temple, Thenthiruperai, Srivaikuntam taluk.
8. Sri Kasiniventhaperumal, Thirupuliangudi, Srivaikuntam.
9. Sri Vijayasthaperumal Nathan, Srivaikuntam taluk.
10. Sri Marthandeeswarar, etc., Karungulam, Srivaikuntam taluk.
11. Sri Veerapandiswarar, etc., Kongarakuruchi, Srivaikuntam taluk.
12. Sri Navaneethakrishnaswami, etc., Manakkarai, Srivaikuntam taluk.
13. Sri Varadarajaperumal, Seitunganallur, Srivaikuntam taluk.
14. Sri Vaithamanithiperumal, Tirukallur, Tiruchendur taluk.
15. Sri Adhinadhalwaar, Alwarthirunagari, Tiruchendur taluk.
16. Sri Sankaranarayanaswami, Sankarankoil.
17. Sri Chintamaninadhaswami, Vasudevanallur, Sankarankoil.
18. Sri Palvannanathar, Karivalamvandanallur, Sankarankoil.
19. Sri Ammanadhaswamy and Ramaswami, Shermadevi, Ambasamudram taluk.
20. Sri Ilanji Kumarar, Ilanji, Tenkasi taluk.
21. Sri Varadarajaperumal, Kalakad, Nanguneri taluk.
22. Sri Satyavahiswaraswamy, Nanguneri taluk.
23. Sri Ramalingeswaraswamy, Panagudi, Nanguneri taluk.
24. Sri Varagunapandeswarar and Kalyaniammal, Radhapuram, Nanguneri taluk.
25. Sri Sundarajaperumal temple, Viravanallur, Ambasamudram taluk.
26. Sri Vilwanadhaswamy temple and Kalyanaiamman, Kadayam, Ambasamudram taluk.
27. Sri Subramanyaswamy temple, Valliyur, Nanguneri taluk.
28. Sri Kailasanathaswamy temple, Gangaikondan, Tinnevelly district.
29. Sri Bhoominathaswamy, etc., temples, Veeravanallur.
30. Sri Swami Nelliappar and Kanthimathiamman temples, Tinnevelly.
31. Sri Subramanyaswamy devasthanam, Kalugachalamurthy temple, Kalugumalai, Koilpatti taluk.
32. Sri Ramaswami, etc., temples, Pappankulam, Ambasamudram taluk.

South Kanara district

1. Sri Durgaparameswari Bappanadu, Mangalore.

Chittoor district

1. Sri Subramanyaswamy temple, Tiruttani town and taluk.
2. Sri Kalahasteeswaraswamy temple, Kalahasti.
3. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Tiruttani town, Chittoor district.

Salem district

1. Sri Thentuneeswarar temple, Belur, Salem.
2. Sri Ardhanareswarar and other temples, Tiruchengode town and taluk.

Chingleput district

1. Sri Devarajaswamy temple, Conjeeveram.

Madras City

1. Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Perambur Barracks, Madras.
2. Sri Arunachaleswarar and Varadaraja Perumal temples, Paliappan street, Georgetown, Madras.
3. Sri Agastheeswaraswamy, etc., temples, Nungambakkam, Madras.

Vizagapatam district

1. Sri Venugopalaswami, Bobbili village and taluk.
2. Sri Ramalingaswami temple, Bobbili village and taluk.
3. Sri Venugopalaswami Varu, Sitanagaram, Bobbili taluk.
4. Sri Sitaramaswami, Titarampuram, Palakonda.
5. Sri Rajagopalaswami, Rajam, Palakonda.
6. Sri Ramalingaswami, Rajam, Palakonda.
7. Sri Varahalaxmyharaseimhaswami temple, Simhachalam, Vizagapatam.

Cuddapah district

1. Sri Virabhadraswami, Rajachoti village and taluk.

Guntur district

1. Sri Bhavanarayanaswami temple, Ponur, Bapatla.
2. Sri Agastheeswaraswami, Mamillapalli, Bapatla.
3. Sri Venugopalaswami, Brahmanakodur, Bapatla taluk.

Nellore district

1. Sri Talapagiri Ranganathaswami, Nellore Ranganayakulupet, Nellore taluk.
2. Sri Moolasthaneswaraswami, Nellore Moolapet, Nellore taluk.
3. Sri Chennakesavaswami, Peddapettedu, Kovur.
4. Sri Siddheswaraswami, Peddapettedu, Kovur.

South Arcot district

1. Sri Vriddhagiriswarar, Vriddhachalam town and taluk.
2. Sri Thillaiamman, Chidambaram town and taluk.
3. Sri Subramanyaswami, Mailam, Tindivanam taluk.
4. Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal and Sri Sundareswaraswami (or Azhageswaraswami temple), Siruvanthadur, Villupuram.
5. Sri Kamakshiamman temple, Kasiviswanathar, Cuddalore.
6. Sri Laxminarayanaperumal temple, Kodukur, Villupuram taluk.
7. Sri Meshapureeswarar temple, Ulundurpet, Tirukkoilur taluk.

North Arcot district

1. Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal, Vellore, Vellore taluk.
2. Sri Soundareswaraswami, Vellore, Kosapet, Vellore taluk.
3. Sri Arunachaleswarar temple, Tiruvannamalai taluk.

Tanjore district

1. Sri Sundareswaraswami, Tirumailadi, Shiyali taluk.
2. Sri Vaithinathaswami, Vaitheeswarankoil, Shiyali taluk.
3. Sri Sivalogathiagarajaswami, Achalapuram, Shiyali taluk.
4. Sri Mullavananathaswami, Tirumullavasal, Shiyali taluk.
5. Sri Swetharanyeswaraswami, Tiruvengad, Shiyali taluk.
6. Sri Vanchinathaswami, Srivanchiyam, Nannilam.
7. Sri Swayambhunathaswami, Peralam, Nannilam.
8. Sri Nadeeswaraswami, Puducheri, Negapatam taluk.
9. Sri Navaneetheswarar, Sikkil, Negapatam taluk.
10. Sri Thiagarajaswami, Tirukuvalai, Negapatam taluk.
11. Sri Naganathaswami, Negapatam.
12. Sri Ranganathaperumal, Keelayur, Negapatam.
13. Sri Arunachaleswarar, Keelayur, Negapatam.
14. Sri Nadiamma, Pattukottai village and taluk.
15. Sri Thuraikattumvallalarswami, Vilanagar, Mayavaram taluk.
16. Sri Veerateeswarar, Parasalur, Mayavaram taluk.
17. Sri Dharmapureeswaraswami, Dharmapuram, Mayavaram taluk.
18. Sri Kasiviswanathaswami, Mayavaram, Mayavaram taluk.
19. Sri Vadhanueswaraswami, Vallalarkoil, Mayavaram taluk.
20. Sri Ukthavedeswaraswami, Kuttalam, Mayavaram taluk.
21. Sri Sundareswaraswami, Manakudi, Mayavaram taluk.
22. Sri Sakthipureswaraswami, Karuuguyil, Nathampettai, Mayavaram taluk.
23. Sri Laxmipureeswaraswami, Tirunayur, Mayavaram taluk.
24. Sri Veerateeswaraswami, Korukkai, Mayavaram taluk.
25. Sri Kutramparuthiswaraswami, Thalanayar, Mayavaram taluk.
26. Sri Thanthoniswarar and Rajagopala Perumal, Akkur, Mayavaram.
27. Sri Kumbahareswaraswami, Tirubuvanam, Kumbakonam taluk.
28. Sri Arunajateswaraswami, Tirupanadal, Kumbakonam taluk.
29. Sri Sakshinathaswami, Tirupirambiam, Kumbakonam taluk.
30. Sri Panchanatheswarar, Tiruvadi, Tanjore district.
31. Sri Agastheswaraswami, Palayangudi, Tiruthuraipoondi taluk.
32. Sri Kalahastheswaraswami, Karambiyur, Tirutturaipoondi taluk.
33. Sri Soundareswaraswami, Muthupet, Tirutturaipoondi taluk.
34. Sri Kothandaramaswami temple, Vaduvoor, Mannargudi taluk.
35. Sri Kailasanathaswami temple, Sambiamahadevi, Negapatam taluk.
36. Sri Masilanathaswami, Sri Balasubramanyaswami and Sri Payyatha Pillayar temples, Tranquebar, Mayavaram taluk.
37. Sri Parimalaranganathar temple, Tiruvilandur, Mayavaram.
38. Sri Anandana Pillayar temple, Poravacheri, Negapatam taluk.
39. Sri Devapureeswaraswami temple, Tevur, Negapatam taluk.
40. Sri Kamakshiamman temple, Kumbakonam.
41. Sri Koneeswaraswami and Subramaniyaswami temples, Kodavasal, Nannilam taluk.
42. Sri Mantrapureeswarar temple, Kovilur, Tiruthuraipoondi taluk.
43. Sri Kasiviswanathaswami temple, Kumbakonam town and taluk.
44. Sri Viswanathar, etc., temples, Porayur, Mayavaram taluk.
45. Sri Tirumoolanathaswami temple, Kadalangudi, Mayavaram taluk.
46. Sri Gnanapureeswarar and Ranganathaperumal temples, Tirukottai, Mannargudi taluk.
47. Sri Adikumbeswaraswami temple, Kumbakonam town and taluk.
48. Sri Rajagopalaperumal temple, Anandamangalm, Mayavaram.

Coimbatore district

1. Sri Sangameswaraswami, Bhavani, Bhavani taluk.
2. Sri Palamalai Ranganadhaswami, Nayickanpalayam, Coimbatore district.
3. Sri Venugopalaswami, Satyamangalam, Gopichettipalaiyam taluk.
4. Sri Pariyurkondathu Kaliamman temple, Gopichettipalaiyam taluk.
5. Sri Mariamman temple, Pollachi town and taluk.
6. Sri Subramanyaswami temple, Pollachi town and taluk.
7. Sri Pateeswaraswami temple, Perur, Coimbatore taluk.

Nilgiri district

1. Sri Vinayagar, Coonoor village and taluk.

West Godavari district

1. Sri Malleswaraswami, Pali, Tanuku.
2. Sri Visweswaraswami, Minaviluru, Tadepalligudem.

Madura district

1. Sri Gowmariamman, Veerapandi, Periyakulam taluk.
2. Sri Kailasanadhaswami, Natham, Koilpatti, Melur.
3. Sri Soundararajaperumal temple, Vadamadurai, Dindigul taluk.
4. Sri Meenakshi Chokkanathaswami temple, Tirumangalam.
5. Sri Gowmariamman temple, Periakulam, Madura taluk.

Malabar district

1. Sri Lokamalyarkavu, Memunda, Kurumbranad taluk.
2. Sri Narayanapuram temple, Panangad, Ponnani taluk.
3. Sri Kottakurussi temple, Kottakurrussi, Walluvanad taluk.

Trichinopoly district

1. Sri Kalyanapasupathiswarar, Karur village and taluk.
2. Sri Balasubrahmanyaswami, Woraiyur, Palayan Bazaar, Trichinopoly taluk.
3. Sri Subramanyaswami temple, Kumaravayalur, Trichinopoly taluk.
4. Sri Prasanna Venkatachalapathi, etc., temples, Thuraiyur, Musiri taluk.
5. Sri Samavediswarar temple, Tirumangalam, Lalgudi taluk.
6. Sri Darugavaneswarar temple, Tiruppalathurai, Trichinopoly taluk.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities Prevailing on 23rd August 1947

[*All prices are in rupees per imperial maund of* 82-2/7 *lb.* (*equivalent to* 3,200 *tolas*) *except where otherwise stated.*]

1. *Paddy, first sort.*

Station.	Variety.	Price.
Vizianagram	Gunupur sannam, first quality.	No stock.
Cocanada	Krishnakatukulu	Do.
Rajahmundry	Kichili samba	7·13
Ellore	Do.	5·89
Bezwada	Vankasannalu	6·44
Masulipatam	Delhibogam	No report.
Guntur	Atragadda	5·68
Nellore	Molagolukulu, first quality.	6·63
Cuddalore	Garudan samba	6·38
Vellore	Chinna samba	6·58
Chidambaram	Sirumani	5·33
Trichinopoly	Nellore samba, fine	5·92
Kumbakonam	White sirumani	5·92
Negapatam	Do.	5·77
Tinnevelly	Anaikomban	6·17
Mangalore	Mascathi	7·05
Anantapur	....	No stock.
Hindupur	....	Do.
Conjeeveram	....	6·59
Chittoor	....	9·94
Virudunagar	....	No stock.

2. *Paddy, second sort.*

Station.	Variety.	Price.
Vizianagram	Gunupur sannam, second quality.	No stock.
Cocanada	Punasa	5·45
	Konamani	5·45
Rajahmundry	Do.	6·38
Ellore	Do.	5·46
Bezwada	Atragadda	5·88
Masulipatam	Akkulu	No report.
Guntur	Pinnakusuma	5·68
Nellore	Eswari	No stock.
Cuddalore	Vadan samba	6·01
Vellore	Do.	6·43
Trichinopoly	Nellore samba, coarse.	Not quoted.
Kumbakonam	Do.	5·60
Negapatam	Kattai samba	5·63
Madura	Arai samba	6·48
Tinnevelly	Kar	Not quoted.
	Poombalai	6·17
Mangalore	Guddu	6·55
Anantapur	....	No stock.
Hindupur	....	Do.
Conjeeveram	....	6·26
Chittoor	....	8·81
Virudunagar	....	7·75

3. *Rice, first sort.*

Station.	Variety.	Price.
Vizianagram	Gunupur sannam, first quality.	No stock.
Cocanada	Krishnakatukulu	Do.
Rajahmundry	Kichili samba	9·85
Ellore	Do.	8·45
Bezwada	Vankasannalu	9·41
Masulipatam	Delhibogam	No report.
Guntur	Atragadda	8·36

3. *Price first sort*—cont.

Station.	Variety.	Price.
Nellore	Molagolukulu, first quality.	10·06
Cuddalore	Garudan samba	10·07
Vellore	Chinna samba	Not quoted.
Trichinopoly	Nellore samba (fine), raw rice.	9·11
Kumbakonam	White sirumani	9·47
Negapatam	Do.	9·53
Tinnevelly	Anaikomban	10·54
Mangalore	Mascathi	11·25
Anantapur	....	No stock.
Hindupur	....	Do.
Tadpatri	....	Do.
Conjeeveram	....	10·12
Chittoor	....	14·00
Virudunagar	....	14·33

4. *Rice, second sort.*

Station.	Variety.	Price.
Vizagapatam	Bayakunda, third quality.	No stock.
Vizianagram	Gunupur sannam, second quality.	Do.
Cocanada	Punasa	9·41
	Konamani	9·41
Rajahmundry	Do.	8·47
Ellore	Do.	7·82
Bezwada	Atragadda	8·03
Masulipatam	Akkulu	No report.
Guntur	Pinnakusuma	8·36
Nellore	Eswari	No stock.
Cuddalore	Vadan samba	9·42
Vellore	Do.	Not quoted.
Trichinopoly	Nellore samba	8·87
Kumbakonam	Do.	9·12
Negapatam	Kattai samba	9·18
Madura	Arai samba	10·16
Tinnevelly	Kar	Not quoted.
	Anaikomban	9·51
Mangalore	Guddu	10·77
Anantapur	....	12·37
Hindupur	....	11·85
Tadpatri	....	11·22
Conjeeveram	....	9·50
Chittoor	....	13·23
Virudunagar	....	No stock.

5. *Cholam.*

Station.	Variety.	Price.
Guntur	....	7·45
Nandyal	Patcha jonna	6·50
Adoni	Do.	8·25
	Tella jonna	No stock.
Bellary	Patcha jonna	8·35
	Tella jonna	No stock.
Cuddapah	Patcha jonna	5·76
	Tella jonna	6·14
Nellore	....	No stock.
Salem	....	7·04
Erode	White	6·95
Coimbatore	....	6·32

Station.	Variety.	Price.
	5. *Cholam*—cont.	
Tiruppur	Vellai or white cholam.	Not quoted.
	Manjal cholam	Do.
Guntakal	White	7·00
Anantapur	Yellow	No stock.
Tadpatri	White	Do.
	Yellow	Do.
	6. *Cumbu*.	
Vizagapatam	....	No stock.
Vizianagram	....	Do.
Guntur	....	Do.
Cuddapah	....	Do.
Cuddalore	....	Do.
Salem	....	7·42
Erode	....	7·25
Coimbatore	....	7·59
Trichinopoly	....	7·54
Turicorin	....	No stock.
Anantapur	....	Do.
Chittoor	....	6·37
Virudunagar	....	No stock.
	7. *Ragi*.	
Vizagapatam	....	No stock.
Vizianagram	....	Do.
Nellore	....	Do.
Vellore	....	Do.
Conjeeveram	....	Do.
Salem	....	7·01
Erode	....	7·04
Coimbatore	....	7·06
Tiruppur	....	7·65
Chittoor	....	9·49
	8. *Greengram Dhall*.	
Madras	....	Not quoted.
	9. *Redgram Dhall*.	
Vizagapatam	....	25·09
Nandyal	....	29·39
Bellary	....	28·70
Vellore	First sort	Not quoted.
	Second sort	Do.
Trichinopoly	....	42·47
Madras	....	Not quoted.
	10. *Blackgram Dhall*.	
Tanjore	....	Not quoted.
Madras	....	Do.
	11. *Bengalgram*.	
Cocanada	....	No stock.
Coimbatore	....	12·87
	12. *Blackgram*.	
Cocanada	....	No stock.
Tinnevelly	....	32·62
	13. *Chillies*.	
Vizagapatam	....	47·73
Vizianagram	....	No market.
Cocanada	....	49·38
Rajahmundry	....	46·09
Guntur	....	52·67
Nandyal	....	51·50
Tinnevelly	(*a*) Samba	66·10
	(*b*) Potha	Not quoted.
	(*c*) Calcutta	Do.
Tuticorin	(*a*) Samba	64·77
	(*b*) Potha	Not quoted.
	(*c*) Calcutta	61·62

Station.	Variety.	Price.
	13. *Chillies*—cont.	
Mangalore	Kumta	70·01
	Local	67·59
	Kasaragod	52·90
	14. *Pepper*.	
Calicut	Nadam	64·68
	Wynaad	65·86
	Vatakkan	64·68
Tellicherry	Country	64·84
	Wynaad	64·84
	Northern	64·84
Mangalore	....	63·18
	15. *Cardamom*.	
Mangalore	Mysore	271·84
	Coorg	235·11
Virudunagar	....	86·00
	16. *Potatoes*.	
Madras	....	16·28
Mettupalaiyam	Rasi	15·00
	Great Scot	Not available.
	17. *Tamarind*.	
Anantapur	....	11·90
Chittoor	....	12·00
Calicut	....	14·11
	18. *Turmeric*.	
Vizagapatam	....	34·74
Vizianagram	....	No market.
Guntur	....	35·88
	19. *Cane Jaggery*.	
Vizagapatam	....	13·26
Vizianagram	(*a*) First sort	13·48
	(*b*) Second sort	10·68
Cocanada	(*a*) First sort	15·42
	(*b*) Second sort	13·78
Rajahmundry	....	13·83
Adoni	....	13·99
Bellary	(*a*) Superior	14·00
	(*b*) Distillery	No stock.
Cuddalore	(*a*) First sort	13·66
	(*b*) Second sort	12·35
Vellore	(*a*) First sort	14·16
	(*b*) Second sort	12·51
Salem	....	14·48
Erode	Cubes	15·80
Coimbatore	(*a*) Balls	13·50
	(*b*) Cubes	15·50
Trichinopoly	(*a*) First sort	14·10
	(*b*) Second sort	12·34
Mangalore	....	14·91
Chittoor	(*a*) First sort	14·40
	(*b*) Second sort	13·72

Station.	Variety.	Price per cwt.
	20. *Sugar*.	
Madras	Nellikuppam	32·14
	Champatia	Not quoted.
Tuticorin	Nellikuppam	27·56
	Calcutta	Not quoted.
Calicut	Cawnpore	32·31
Cochin	Do.	35·05

Station.	Variety.	Price per imperial maund.
	21. *Palm jaggery.*	
Rajahmundry ..	....	8·56
Ellore	....	9·88
Tinnevelly ..	....	Not quoted.
Tuticorin	....	19·07
	22. *Groundnut (unshelled).*	
Vizagapatam ..	....	16·04
Vizianagram ..	....	15·93
Guntur	....	16·42
Nandyal	....	17·01
Adoni	....	17·14
Bellary	....	17·14
Cuddapah ..	....	14·81
Vellore	....	17·10
Salem	....	17·09
Erode	....	16·46
Coimbatore ..	....	10·80
Guntakal	....	7·71
Hindupur	....	15·92
Tadpatri	....	17·57
	23. *Groundnut (machine-shelled).*	
Vizagapatam ..	....	No stock.
Vizianagram ..	....	24·08
Guntur	....	22·55
Nandyal	....	22·32
Adoni	....	23·25
Bellary	....	22·32
Cuddapah	....	20·46
Madras	....	22·86
Cuddalore	....	23·25
Vellore	....	23·25
Salem	....	23·25
Erode	....	22·78
Coimbatore ..	....	22·71
Guntakal	....	11·78
Hindupur	....	20·14
Tadpatri	....	23·93
	24. *Gingelly seed.*	
Vizagapatam ..	Punasa	No stock.
	Pyra	Do.
Vizianagram ..	Punasa	28·60
	Pyra	23·58
Cocanada ..	....	32·10
Rajahmundry ..	Punasa	No stock.
	Pyra	27·26
Ellore	....	28·75
Cuddalore	....	27·77
Salem	....	30·42
Trichinopoly ..	....	29·62
Tinnevelly ..	....	28·92
Tuticorin	....	29·86

Station.	Variety.	Price.
	25. *Castor.*	
Vizagapatam ..	....	No stock.
Vizianagram ..	....	21·57
Guntur	....	23·58
Nandyal	....	22·15
Bellary	....	13·63
Cuddapah	....	No stock.
Anantapur ..	....	20·20
Hindupur	....	16·27

Station.	Variety.	Price per 1,000 coconuts.
	26. *Coconuts.*	
Cocanada	Husked	150·00
	Unhusked	Not quoted.
Rajahmundry ..	Husked	150·00
Calicut	Do.	135·00
	Unhusked	140·00
Tellicherry ..	Husked	125·00
	Unhusked	135·00
Mangalore	Husked	200·00
	Unhusked	220·00

Station.	Variety.	Price per imperial maund.
	27. *Copra.*	
Rajahmundry ..	....	49·38
Calicut	Office	44·69
	Madras	52·92
	Ross	44·69
	Dilpars	45·27
Mangalore	Office	55·82
	Divi	No stock.
	Dilpasand	Do.
	28. *Coconut oil.*	
Cocanada	....	67·01
Rajahmundry ..	....	79·87
Madras	....	64·00
Kumbakonam ..	....	68·57
Negapatam ..	....	No stock.
Calicut	....	68·21
Mangalore	....	74·94
	29. *Groundnut oil.*	
Guntur	....	51·84
Nandyal	....	50·50
Madras	....	51·85
Cuddalore ..	....	51·15
	30. *Ghee.*	
Guntur	....	164·57
Madras	Coimbatore	241·37
Tadpatri	....	Not quoted.
Tiruppur	....	162·40

Station.	Variety.	Price.
	31. *Groundnut oil-cake.*	
Vizianagram ..	....	3·10
Guntur	....	3·11
Nandyal	....	3·12
Salem	....	3·78
Madras	....	No report.
Coimbatore ..	....	3·82
	32. *Gingelly oil-cake.*	
Vizagapatam ..	....	No stock.
Cocanada	....	15·42
Salem	....	9·88
Madura	....	11·52
	33. *Castor oil-cake.*	
Anantapur ..	....	No stock.
Guntur	....	4·94
Nellore	....	No stock.
Salem	....	Not quoted.

Station.	Variety.	Price per dozen. RS. A.
	34. Eggs.	
Madras ..	.. Grade A	1 6
	Do. B	1 4
	Do. C	1 2

Station.	Variety.	Price per 100.
	35. Oranges.	
Madras ..	.. Kodur, size mixed ..	Not quoted.

Station.	Variety.	Price per imperial maund.
	36. Coir yarn.	
Calicut ..	.. (*a*) Fine—Unsoaked.	15·88
	(*b*) Beypur	19·99
	(*c*) Quilandy	24·40
	37. Cotton kapas.	
Guntur ..	.. Cocanadas	16·40
Nandyal ..	.. White—Northerns ..	18·62
	Red—Northerns ..	18·13
Adoni ..	.. Westerns—Mungari ..	16·79
	Jowari ..	7·35
	Farm ..	18·88
Bellary ..	.. Westerns—Mungari ..	No stock.
	Jowari.	Do.
	Farm ..	19·70
Salem ..	.. ....	14·48
Erode ..	.. Cambodia	No stock.
Coimbatore	.. Do.	24·69
	Karunganni ..	23·96
Tiruppur ..	.. Cambodia	24·25
	Karunganni	23·81
	Do.	20·32
Tuticorin ..	.. Tinnevellies	17·49
Guntakal ..	.. ....	10·41
Tadpatri ..	.. Westerns	18·00
Virudunagar	.. Cambodia	Not quoted.
	Tinnevellies	19·32
	38, Cotton lint.	
Guntur ..	.. Cocanadas	39·83
Nandyal ..	.. White—Northerns ..	40·18
	Red—Northerns ..	41·15
Adoni ..	.. Westerns—Mungari ..	31·48
	Jowari ..	21·04
	Farm ..	41·92
Bellary ..	.. Westerns—Mungari ..	32·04
	Jowari ..	33·07
	Farm ..	42·01
Salem ..	.. ....	30·42
Erode ..	.. Cambodia	No stock.
Coimbatore	.. Do.	57·67
	Karunganni	53·43
Tiruppur ..	.. Cambodia	56·18
	Karunganni	51·45
	Nadam	36·75
Tuticorin ..	.. Cambodia	Not quoted.
	Karunganni	Do.
	Tinnevellies	Do.
Guntakal ..	.. ....	54·05
Tadpatri ..	.. Westerns	41·98
Virudunagar	.. Cambodia	Not quoted.
	Tinnevellies	45·14

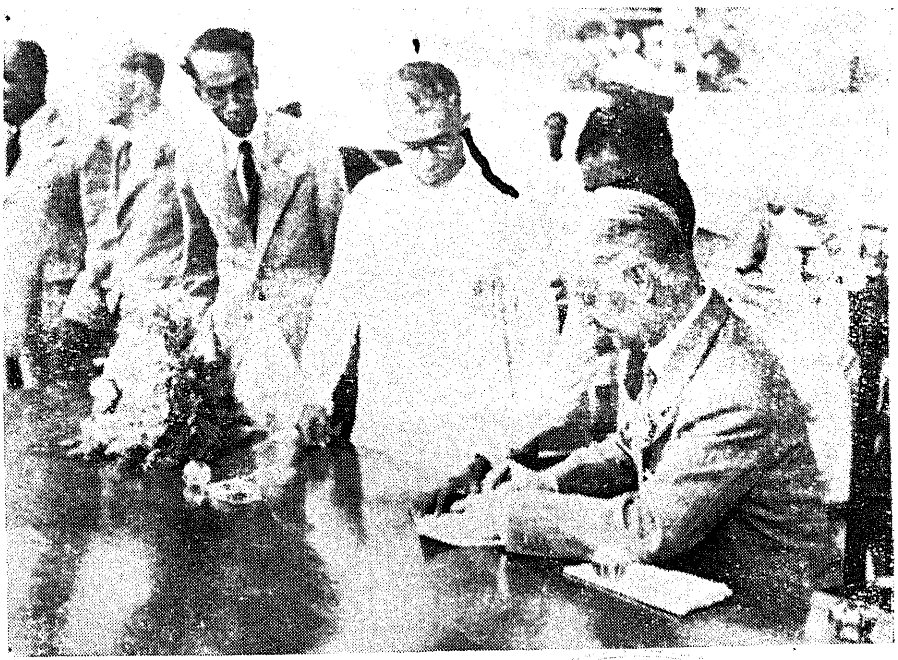
Station.	Variety.	Price per imperial maund.
	39. Cotton seed.	
Guntur ..	.. Cocanadas	13·17
Nandyal ..	.. ....	13·37
Adoni ..	.. ....	10·21
Bellary ..	.. Mungari	9·47
	Hingari	11·11
Erode ..	.. ....	11·11
Coimbatore	.. Cambodia	10·29
	Karunganni	12·84
Tiruppur ..	.. Cambodia	11·11
	Karunganni	12·51
Madura ..	.. ....	13·02
Tinnevelly	.. ....	13·72
Tuticorin ..	.. ....	12·99
Anantapur	.. ....	Not quoted.
Hindupur ..	.. ....	13·37
Tadpatri ..	.. ....	12·88
Virudunagar	.. ....	11·75
	40. Tobacco.	
Vizagapatam	.. ....	No stock.
Vizianagram	.. Desavali Pataku ..	52·57
Guntur ..	.. Virginia (Flue-cured).	60·90
	Do. (Rack-cured).	17·28
	Local (Do.).	16·46
Mangalore ..	.. Chewing	124·90
	Snuff	198·37
Erode ..	.. Air-cured	39·56
	Meenampalayam chewing.	55·38
	Erode—Cigar ..	39·56
Tiruppur ..	.. Air-cured	42·71
	Pit-cured	26·90

Station.	Variety.	Price.
	41. Arecanuts.	
Mangalore ..	.. Husked	80·33

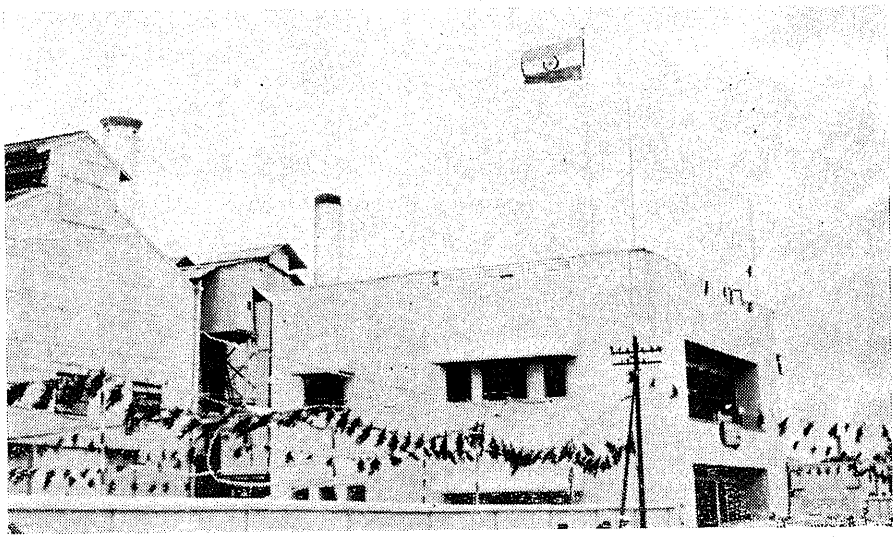
Station.	Variety.	Price per 1,000.
	42. Arecanuts.	
Mangalore ..	.. Unhusked	20·00

Station.	Variety.	Price per imperial maund.
	43. Cashewnut.	
Cocanada ..	.. ....	No stock.
Mangalore ..	.. ....	13·61

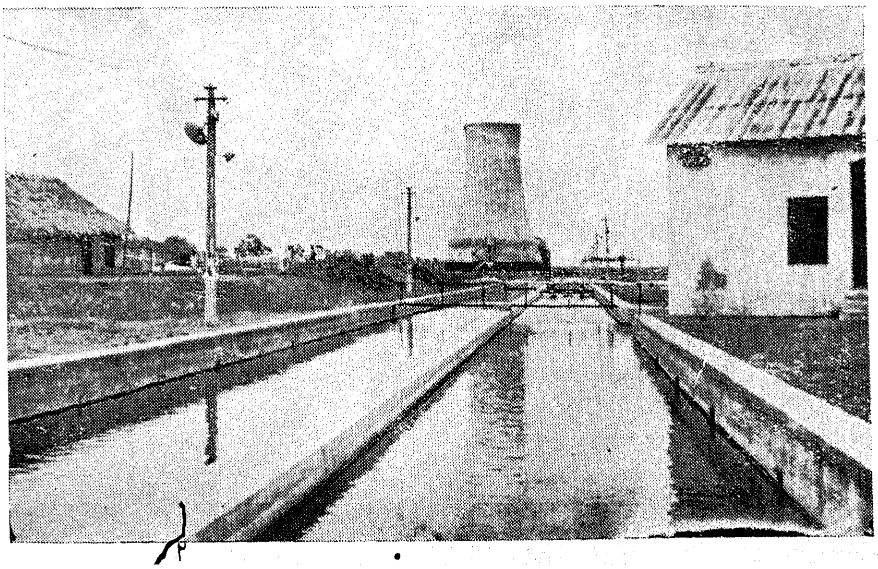
Station.	Variety.	Price per lb.
	44. Tanned cow hides.	
Madras ..	.. Bangalores 8–8½ lb.	2·13
	Up-countries 8–8½ lb.	2·06
	Coasts 7–7½ lb. ..	2·03
	45. Tanned goat skins.	
Madras ..	.. Good	4·63
	Fair	4·50
	Common	4·38
	46. Tanned sheep skins.	
Madras ..	.. Good	6·63
	Fair	6·00
	Common	5·38



Necessary documents connected with the taking over of the M.E.S.C. by the Government on 29th August 1947 are being signed

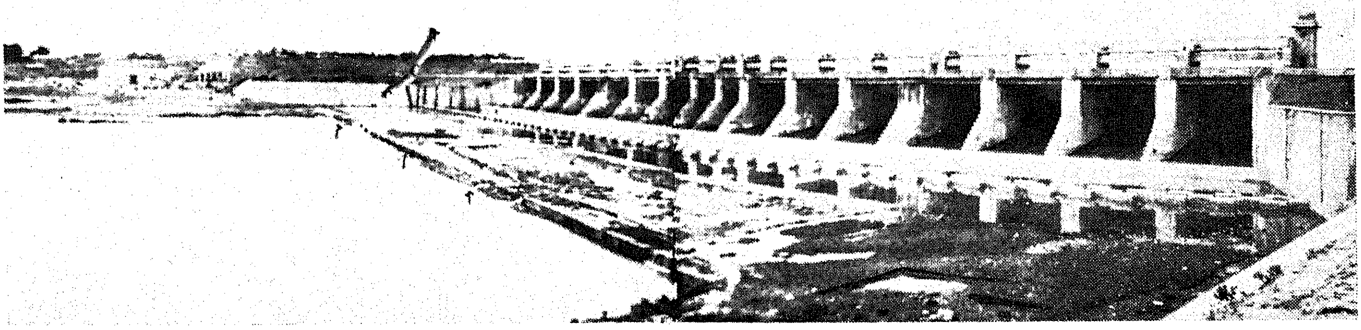


India's National Flag flying over the Power House building



Cooling Pond with tower

Registered No. M-4767.



The Poondi Reservoir Regulator

The object of *Madras Information* is to give a brief record of the Madras Government's activities and to educate the public opinion on the Government's policies.

However, the views expressed and the articles published in this journal do not necessarily represent the official opinion.

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SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited from candidates for one appointment by direct recruitment as temporary overseer in the Photo-Zinco Press of the Central Survey Office, Madras, in the Madras Survey and Land Records Subordinate Service. The scale of pay of the post is Rs. 120—5—150. The candidates should be holders of a degree in Chemistry and of not more than 30 years of age. The latest date for receipt of the applications is the 15th September 1947. For full particulars please see the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd September 1947.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN, I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue.

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